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NEW SYNTAX

FOR THE

Latin Tongue.

CONTAINING

Twenty-four General Rules, and  
Exceptions or Subordinate Rules  
to each.

14.5/14

TOGETHER WITH

SUITABLE EXAMPLES.

Latin Language

L O N D O N:

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NEW SYNTAX

FOR THE

Latin Tongue

CONTAINING

Twenty-four General Rules and  
Eighty-four Examples



to each

TOGETHER WITH

AN APPENDIX OF EXERCISES

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# INTRODUCTION.

**H**AVING intended to publish a New Latin Syntax, I think it needful to give some account of its nature and design.

I am the rather persuaded to do this, because it is very different from all which have been published before, in a method almost entirely new. Tho' what I shall say here, can give but a very imperfect idea of it; yet, enough, I apprehend, to make its utility in some measure appear. For my part, I can recommend it from my own experience, as a manner of education, at the same time agreeable and useful; as it renders the learning of latin very easy and pleasant both to master and scholar; and also, as it enables the scholar to make a much quicker progress, than any other method which hath fallen within my knowledge. My method is this; I first lay down some general rules, and then add exceptions, and to both subjoin suitable examples. As to the general rules, they are the most necessary, and such as beginners ought to be first acquainted with. What is necessary to be known at first, takes up but very little room in the present undertaking: whereas a great deal is generally wont to be added to it; and so is learnt before a great many more necessary things. Not that I think any thing relating to them, ought to be *omitted*; but only *reserved* for a more proper place. These rules are very short, yet comprehensive, as containing under them, together with the exceptions, a great deal of what is necessary or may be of use to learners, before they enter upon any author.

In forming these rules, I considered, that as they ought to be in English, so the difference between the two languages is to be observed and regarded.

B

Now

## 2 INTRODUCTION.

Now the principal difference is this; we express that by little words called particles, which in latin is expressed by different terminations or endings. Several of these which I call signs, I have made use of as so many rules. I call them signs, because by them the case of a noun, and the moods and tenses of verbs may be more generally known. Though yet those before nouns are very often rendered by Prepositions. I have added exceptions to most of the rules except the concords: under which I have laid down subordinate ones; which I think take in all relating to them, that is material. The exceptions appear to me so necessary, that I cannot see how any can get a true knowledge of the latin tongue without them, unless he bestow a great deal more labour and pains in perusing authors. This will appear by an instance. The particle *for* is a sign of the dative case, as is universally known; but it is not so always; no, it hath several significations, and must be rendered many different ways; but how shall this be known without the exceptions? I have set down eleven, which I take to be very material, without the knowledge of which, a learner cannot turn english into true and proper latin. Thus for instance, *for*, joined with the end of any action, is made by the Preposition *ad*; as, Hoc feci *ad* utilitatem meam; I did this *for* my own improvement. When the reason of an action is taken from somewhat done before, it is made by *ob*, as, *ob* hanc rem, laus debetur illis: *For* this thing, praise is due to them. When it signifies, instead or in behalf of any person; or in exchange or as a reward of any thing, it is made by *pro*, as, Ego *pro* te molam: I will grind *for* thee. Before any passion it is a sign of the ablative case; as, Tacet metu: He holdeth his peace *for* fear. Before the *cause* of any passion, it is made by *de*; as, Irasci *de* nihilo: to be angry *for* nothing. Sometimes it is made by *propter*;

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*propter*; and several other ways. Now how can it be known, when it ought to be made one way, and when another, without the exceptions? The like may be said of other english particles, especially, *of, to, with, by, &c.* In like manner the moods and tenses of verbs may be known by signs, but if any think they must be always express the same way, they must needs mistake, in turning english into latin. Nor do I see how it is possible, to form any rules concerning verbs, which shall admit of no exceptions. *To*, before a verb, is very fitly made a sign of the infinitive mood, but not always; it admits of several exceptions: sometimes the following verb is made by the gerund in *dum*, sometimes by the gerund in *di*, a future in *rus*, the first supine, the potential with *ut, ne, or qui*.

The english verb hath one change in its termination, which is said to be the preterimperfect tense, but improperly; for tho' it must sometimes be rendered by that, yet more commonly it must be rendered by the preterperfect tense. I have therefore made it a general rule, that such a change of the verb must be rendered by the preterperfect in latin: which therefore the learner ought always to follow, till he comes to the exceptions, which inform him when it must be rendered by the preterimperfect tense, and when by the preterpluperfect, or by the passive voice, or a participle preter.

The participle of the present tense is much used in english, sometimes as an adjective, sometimes as a noun, and in both respects, must be variously rendered in latin; I have therefore made two rules of it with exceptions. I have laid down other general rules, amounting in all to the number of twenty four; with exceptions to the greater part of them; which I shall not mention here: but only observe, that *might, would, and should have*, are

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not signs of the preterperfect potential, as we are told in Lilly's grammar, but of the preterpluperfect; and *may have*, is a sign of the preterperfect; *shall have*, is a sign of the future, as hath been observed by many.

Several of these exceptions will admit of others under them; but I have chosen to put them as notes, together with other things which may be of use for explaining the rule or exception.

To each of these I have added examples; which I take to be of great use, both for understanding the rule, and for fixing it in the memory. These are for the most part taken from the classics; and that they may be as plain as possible, few or none are inserted, that have phrases in them, or such expressions as are not reducible to any rule. To render these more useful, I have set the english over against the latin, that the scholar may be able to construe his lesson, without having recourse to dictionaries: for thereby a great deal of needless trouble will be saved. By means of these examples, a lad of any tolerable parts, may begin to construe and parse very soon: as he needeth to know little more than the declensions of nouns, and the conjugations and present tense of verbs. This will enable him to learn the examples under the first and second rule, the nominative case before the verb, and the accusative after it; but then before he enters on the third rule, which is the first concord, he should learn what concerns the three persons, and how to decline the pronouns which are joined with them; before the fourth rule he must be able to decline adjectives. And in like manner, whatever in the single accident is necessary to be known, may be learnt as there is occasion to use it. Thus the scholar may proceed on in learning the rules of Syntax, with a great deal of ease and pleasure, and make it his chief business to get acquainted with them,



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them, by means of the examples. At first it will be sufficient for him to learn one rule; but after some time he will be able to learn several at one lesson. I take this to be a much better way, than to learn all the rules before any are exemplified; for this burdens the memory, without giving light to the understanding: nor can it be well for scholars to learn an author, before they are prepared for it. To put young beginners upon construing their lesson by the help of a dictionary, must certainly be very difficult and tedious, and be a great discouragement to them; and it is very much if after all their labour they make any proficiency thereby. Some of late indeed, disapproving this method, have published several latin authors with an english translation: and in my opinion they have done a great deal of good hereby. Yet perhaps even this method, is not so useful as the present; which will easily appear if it be considered, that in learning an author, every lesson will contain examples to several rules; which is very apt to breed confusion: besides they are not so fit, either to illustrate the rules, or to fix them in the mind; as those examples, which are suited to each rule, and contain nothing but what hath been well learnt before. But further, as in authors, the examples come uncertainly and in no order, that rule which hath an example in one lesson, may have none in several after; by which means, the knowledge that was gotten by this one example will be soon lost: whereas the repetitions of examples under the same rule, will so imprint it on the mind, that 'tis much if it be ever forgotten.

It will contribute not a little to the usefulness of this Syntax, to observe a right order in learning it; and that is, for the scholar to be well acquainted with all the general rules, before he is suffered to meddle with the exceptions. Whenever he learns

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either of these, he must learn to construe and parse the examples under them; which he will be able to do with ease, if so he hath learned in the single accidence, that which is previous to it: particularly and especially the declining of nouns, and the forming of verbs; in which he ought to be well and thoroughly versed by frequent practice; tho' yet the knowledge of the conjugations, and how to form the present tense, is sufficient at first.

A few words being used in the rules, somewhat different from what they commonly are, I think it needfull to explain them. By a noun I mean no more, than what is commonly called a substantive. The adjective I take to be a different part of speech; as being not the name of a thing, but signifying somewhat belonging to a thing; and that it consisteth of three kinds, adnoun, (the same that is commonly called a noun adjective) pronoun, and participle. The verb *sum*, which is commonly called a verb substantive, I think is better expressed by a copula; the *chief*, if not, *only* use of it, being to couple two words together.

A SYN-





A

# SYNTAX.

OR,

## Rules for the LATIN TONGUE.

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### RULE I.

A Noun before the Verb is the Nominative Case.

Rex regnat.  
Natura docet.  
Homo vivit.  
Auris audit.  
Mercator vendit.  
Amicus monet.  
Præceptor erudit.  
Miles pugnât.  
Populus timet.  
Arbor crescit.  
Mater ornat.  
Puer scribit.  
Pater laudat.  
Tempus volat.

*A king reigneth.  
Nature teacheth.  
Man liveth.  
The ear heareth.  
A merchant selleth.  
A friend admonisheth.  
A master instructeth.  
A soldier fighteth.  
The people feareth.  
A tree groweth.  
The mother adorns.  
The boy writeth.  
The father praiseth.  
Time flyeth.*

Note (1.) The passive Voice is known by the Sign is,

Virtus laudatur.	<i>Virtue is praised.</i>
Liber legitur.	<i>A book is read.</i>
Filius monetur.	<i>A son is admonished.</i>
Sonus auditur.	<i>A sound is heard.</i>
Ager colitur.	<i>A field is tilled.</i>
Servus properat.	<i>The servant hasteneth.</i>
Infans nutritur.	<i>An infant is nursed.</i>
Corpus ornatur.	<i>The body is adorned.</i>
Lingua gustat.	<i>The tongue tasteth.</i>
Mater amat.	<i>The mother loveth.</i>
Filia amatur.	<i>The daughter is loved.</i>
Manus fricat.	<i>The hand rubbeth.</i>
Onus portatur.	<i>A burden is carried.</i>
Epistola mittitur.	<i>A letter is sent.</i>
Pater mittit.	<i>The father sendeth.</i>
Præmium datur.	<i>A reward is given.</i>
Res cognoscitur.	<i>The thing is known.</i>
Sapientia delectat.	<i>Wisdom delighteth.</i>

Note (2.) A Verb deponent is declined like a passive, but signifies actively.

Populus miratur.	<i>The people wonders.</i>
Medicus medetur.	<i>A physician healeth.</i>
Puer sequitur.	<i>The boy followeth.</i>
Sol oritur.	<i>The sun riseth.</i>
Filius veretur.	<i>A son reverenceth.</i>
Lingua loquitur.	<i>The tongue speaketh.</i>
Animus lætatur.	<i>The heart rejoiceth.</i>
Sapiens meditatur.	<i>A wise man meditates.</i>

Note (3.) A Verb neuter is declined like an active; but either signifieth passively, or cannot be changed into a passive.

Homo ægrotat.  
Mulier valet.  
Mens stupet.  
Domus ardet.

*The man is sick.  
The woman is well.  
The mind is astonished.  
The house is on fire, or is  
burning.*

Equus currit.  
Sol lucet.  
Aqua calet.  
Manus callet.  
Ignis urit.  
Lignum uritur.  
Potus fervet.  
Arbor crescit.  
Dives auget.  
Res augetur.

*The horse runs:  
The sun shines,  
The water is hot.  
The hand is hard.  
The fire burns.  
Wood is burnt.  
The drink is hot.  
A tree groweth.  
A rich man increaseth.  
An estate is increased.*

## R U L E II.

A Noun after the Verb is the Accusative Case.

Famulus parat cœnam.

*A servant prepareth supper.*

Pater monet filium.

*A father admonisheth his son*

Molitor comminuit triticum.

*A miller grinds wheat.*

Puer amat lusum.

*A boy loveth play.*

Liberalitas comovet amorem.

*Liberality excites love.*

Pistor vendit panem.

*A baker selleth bread.*

Oculus videt lucem.

*The eye seeth light.*

Sol facit diem.

*The sun makes day.*

Agricola subigit terram.

*An husbandman manures the ground.*

Nauta scandit malum.

*A sailor climbs the mast.*

## R U L E. III.

The Verb agreeth with its Nominative Case  
in Number and Person.

Ego puto.	<i>I think.</i>
Tu putas.	<i>Thou thinkest.</i>
Ille putat.	<i>He thinketh.</i>
Nos putamus.	<i>We think.</i>
Vos putatis.	<i>Ye think.</i>
Illi putant.	<i>They think.</i>
Ego moneo.	<i>I admonish.</i>
Tu bibis.	<i>Thou drinkest.</i>
Ille impedit.	<i>He hindereth.</i>
Nos servamus.	<i>We keep.</i>
Vos habetis.	<i>Ye have.</i>
Illi emunt.	<i>They buy.</i>
Homo vivit.	<i>Man liveth.</i>
Homines vivunt.	<i>Men live.</i>
Ego sentio.	<i>I perceive.</i>
Illi credunt.	<i>They believe.</i>
Nos videmus.	<i>We see.</i>
Tu scis.	<i>Thou knowest.</i>
Vos tractatis.	<i>Ye handle.</i>
Ego amor.	<i>I am loved.</i>
Tu doceris.	<i>Thou art taught.</i>
Liber legitur.	<i>A book is read.</i>
Nos audimur.	<i>We are heard.</i>
Vos punimini.	<i>Ye are punished.</i>
Libri leguntur.	<i>Books are read.</i>
Ego video lucem.	<i>I see the light.</i>
Tu dicis verum.	<i>Thou speakest truth.</i>
Nos laudamus virtutem.	<i>We praise virtue.</i>
Vos scribitis epistolam.	<i>Ye write a letter.</i>
Stultus garrit.	<i>A fool prateth.</i>
Stulti garriunt.	<i>Fools prate.</i>

Ego

Ego venero Deum.	<i>I worship God.</i>
Tu mereris præmium.	<i>Thou deserveſt a reward.</i>
Nos tuemus veritatem.	<i>We defend the truth,</i>
Vos ſequimini exempla.	<i>Ye follow examples.</i>

## R U L E IV.

An Adjective agreeſh with its Subſtantive  
in Gender, Caſe, and Number.

Fructus bonus placet.	<i>Good fruit pleaſeth.</i>
Fama bona quæritur.	<i>A good name is ſought.</i>
Conſilium bonum prodeſt.	<i>Good adviſe profiteth.</i>
Vir doctus æſtimatur.	<i>A learned man is eſteemed.</i>
Fœmina pulchra amatur.	<i>A beautiful woman is lov'd.</i>
Regnum amplum paret.	<i>A large kingdom obeys.</i>
Ego amo virtutem eximiam.	<i>I love eminent virtue.</i>
Tu cupis pecuniam multam.	<i>Thou deſireſt much money.</i>
Ille petit pomum dulce.	<i>He aſketh a ſweet apple.</i>
Homines ſuperbi cadunt.	<i>Proud men fall.</i>
Malæ arbores efferunt malos fructus.	<i>Evil trees bear evil fruits.</i>
Poma matura colliguntur.	<i>Ripe apples are gathered.</i>
Invenimus locum inanem.	<i>We found the place empty.</i>
Venti vehementes ever- tunt ædes altas.	<i>Strong winds overthrow high houſes.</i>
Discipulus ſedulus aſſe- quitur cognitionem u- tilem.	<i>A diligent ſcholar gets uſe- ful know'edge.</i>
Exempla mala perdunt animos multos	<i>Bad examples deſtroy many ſouls.</i>



Ferrum acutum scindit lignum durum.	Keen iron cutteth hard wood.
Mentes liberales excogi- tant res liberales.	Liberal minds devise libe- ral things.

Note (1.) Sometimes the Substantive is not ex-  
prest in latin; and then, if the Adjective be the  
masculine Gender, the Noun understood is Man;  
if feminine, 'tis Woman; if neuter, 'tis Thing.

Sedulus parat divitias.	A diligent man getteth riches.
Misera laborat.	The poor woman is sick,
Utile expetit.	A profitable thing is de- sired.
Hic est pius.	This man is pious.
Hæc est casta.	This woman is chaste.
Hoc est honestum.	This thing is honourable.
Omnes laudat amicitiam.	All men praise friendship.
Jucunda nonnunquam an- teponuntur utilibus.	Pleasant things are some- times preferred to profi- table things.

Note (2.) Sometimes the Adjective agrees in  
Gender and number with a Noun going before;  
but for its Case depends on some other word.

Vis honestatis est tanta ut diligamus eam eti- am in hoste.	The power of honesty is so great, that we love it even in an enemy.
Blandus amicus potest decerni a vero.	A wheedling friend may be discerned from a true one.
Inimici acerbi sæpe me- rentur melius quam dulces amici; illi ve-	Bitter enemies often de- serve better than plea- sant friends; the for- rum



rum sæpe dicunt, hi  
nunquam.

*mer speak truth often,  
the latter never.*

Simulatio tollit iudicium  
veri atque adulterat  
id.

*Counterfeiting prevents the  
discerning of truth and  
adulterates it.*

Memoria minuitur nisi  
exerceas eam.

*The memory fails unless  
you exercise it.*

## R U L E V.

The Copula, with Verbs of the like signifi-  
cation, and Passives have a Nominative  
Case after them.

Homo est animal.

*Man is a living creature.*

Avaritia est vitium.

*Covetousness is a vice.*

Liberalitas est virtus.

*Liberality is a virtue.*

Vita vocatur umbra.

*Life is called a shadow.*

Tu haberiis vir doctus.

*Thou art accounted a learn-  
ed man.*

Adamas est gemma.

*A diamond is a jewel.*

Gemma est lapis.

*A jewel is a stone.*

Avaritia sæpe appellatur  
parsimonia.

*Covetousness is often cal-  
led thriftness.*

Semen fit arbor.

*A seed becomes a tree.*

## R U L E VI.

Of, after a Noun or Adnoun, is a Sign of  
the Genitive Case.

Philosophia est studium  
sapientiæ.

*Philosophy is the love of  
wisdom.*

Sapientia est princeps vir-  
tutum.

*Wisdom is the chief of vir-  
tues.*

Imitatio augebit suavita-  
tem vocis.

*Imitation will increase the  
sweetness of the voice.*

Sapientia est scientia rerum divinarum et humanarum.	<i>Wisdom is the knowledge of divine and human things.</i>
Tu es memor beneficiorum.	<i>Thou art mindful of kindnesses.</i>
Romani erant avidi laudis; at liberales pecuniæ.	<i>The Romans were greedy of honour; but lavish of their money.</i>

Note (1.) The Sign Of is sometimes left out, and the latter Noun put first, with 's added to it; which must nevertheless be put in the Genitive Case.

Nationis pax quæritur.	<i>The nation's peace is sought.</i>
Pueri manus sunt mundaæ.	<i>The boy's hands are clean.</i>
Patris mei servus redlit.	<i>My father's servant returned.</i>
Religio vera est regni gloria.	<i>True religion is a kingdom's glory.</i>
Regis exercitus conservatus est.	<i>The king's army was preserved.</i>
Modestus ille vir non potuit ferre consulis vocem.	<i>That modest man could not bear the consul's voice.</i>
Ostendit causam Diomedontis adventus.	<i>He shewed the cause of Diomedon's coming.</i>

Note (2.) Sometimes the former Noun is omitted and understood in the Verb est; especially, such as these, Part, Duty, Property, Manner, Sign, Instance.

Non est sapientis dicere vivam bene cras.	<i>It is not the part of a wise man to say I will live well to-morrow.</i>
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Est vani laudare se.

*It is the part of a vain person to commend himself.*

Magni animi est despice-  
re injurias.

*It is the property of a great mind to despise injuries.*

Nihil est tam parvi tam-  
que angusti animi  
quam amare divitias.

*There is no such sign of a little and narrow mind as to love riches.*

Est omnium agere sua  
negotia.

*It is the duty of all to mind their own business.*

Hæc non sunt liberalita-  
tis et mansuetudinis.

*These are not instances of liberality and mildness.*

Note (3.) Some Adnouns are put in the neuter Gender, and their Substantive in the Genitive Case, tho' without a Sign.

Est multum mali in dis-  
cordia.

*There is much evil in dis-  
cord.*

Multi quærent plus vi-  
atici, cum minus viæ  
restat.

*Many seek more provision  
when less way remains.*

Adhibe tantum cibi et  
potionis ut vires refi-  
ciantur, non oppri-  
mantur.

*Take thou so much meat  
and drink, that thy  
strength may be repair-  
ed, not oppress.*

Quantum boni fit in ami-  
citia potest percipi ex  
dissensionibus.

*How much good there is  
in friendship may be  
learnt from quarrels.*

Perdimus multum tem-  
poris ignavia

*We lose much time by idle-  
ness.*

Note (4.) Sometimes the latter of two Nouns hath other signs besides Of, and yet must be put in the Genitive Case.

Descensus averni est facilis.	<i>The descent to hell is easy.</i>
Virtus est una via laudis et honoris.	<i>Virtue is the only way to praise and honour.</i>
Mitte leves spes et certamina divitiarum.	<i>Let thou alone light hopes and strivings for riches.</i>
Ille homo habuit prudentiam juris civilis.	<i>That man had skill in the civil law.</i>
Debemus habere delectum beneficiorum acceptorum.	<i>We ought to make a distinction between kindnesses received.</i>
Temperantia servat modum omnium rerum.	<i>Temperance observes moderation in all things.</i>

Note (5.) A Partitive takes its Gender from the following Noun.

* Nullus istorum quos videtis purpuratos est felix.	<i>Not one of those men, whom you see cloathed in purple is happy.</i>
Gallia omnis divisa est in tres partes; Belgæ incolunt unam harum partium.	<i>All France is divided into three parts; the Belgæ inhabit one of these parts.</i>
Quis augurum potest prædicere res futuras?	<i>Which of the augurs can foretell future things?</i>
Nonnulli philosophorum dixerunt absurda.	<i>Some of the philosophers said absurd things.</i>
Sapientissimus hominum potest errare.	<i>The wisest of men may mistake.</i>
Ille solus Gallorum erat fidelis.	<i>He only of the Gauls was faithful.</i>
Sunt duæ viæ, altera virtutis, altera vitii; necesse est eligere unam harum viarum.	<i>There are two ways, one of virtue, the other of vice; it is necessary to chuse one of these ways.</i>

Note

Note (6.) Certain Adnouns will have a Genitive Case after them, whatever sign follow : as Compos, Impos, Peritus, Sagax, and Participles when changed into Adnouns.

Omnes homines virtutis compotes sunt beati.

*All men endued with virtue are happy.*

Quemque oportet esse peritum artis suæ.

*Every one ought to be skilful in his own trade.*

Cum quis gravis est vino, est impos sui.

*When any one is loaden with wine he is not master of himself.*

Plerique sunt sagaces utilitatis suæ.

*Most men are sagacious in their own profit.*

Sicilia est ferax frumenti.

*Sicily is fruitful in corn.*

Animus anxius futurorum est calamitosus.

*A mind sollicitous about future things is miserable.*

## R U L E VII.

Of, after a Verb or Participle, is made by a Preposition.

Note (1.) When Of signifies about or concerning, it is made by de ; also after mereor.

Simulant agere de pace.

*They pretend to treat of peace.*

Cur, inquit, paterer eos milites vulnerari, qui meriti sunt optime de republica?

*Why, saith he, should I suffer those soldiers to be wounded, who had deserved very well of the commonwealth?*

Ubi Vercingetorix cognovit de adventu Cæsaris, destitit oppugnatione urbis.

*When Vercingetorix knew of Cæsar's coming, he desisted from assaulting the city.*



Note (2.) Of, before the Parts or Matter of which any thing consists or is made, is rendered by e, or ex.

Homo constat ex animo et corpore.	<i>Man consists of soul and body.</i>
Columnæ templi factæ sunt e marmore.	<i>The pillars of the temple were made of marble.</i>
Honestum conflatur ex multis.	<i>Virtue is made up of many things.</i>
Exercitus Catilinæ collectus est ex senibus desperatis.	<i>The army of Catiline was made up of desperate old men.</i>
Galli præduxerant murum ex grandibus sax- is, sex pedum.	<i>The Gauls had before raised a wall of great stones six feet high.</i>

Note (3.) In other meanings Of is made by a or ab.

Petunt auxilium a Cæsare.	<i>They ask aid of Cæsar.</i>
Impetrant auxilium ab eo.	<i>They obtain aid of him.</i>
Mos majorum postulat id a me.	<i>The custom of our ancestors requires it of me.</i>
Non potuerunt emere materiam ab ullo.	<i>They could not buy timber of any.</i>
Tu discis a principe philosophorum.	<i>Thou learnest of the prince of philosophers.</i>
Quærit idem secreto ab aliis.	<i>He enquires the same thing secretly of others.</i>
Quæsiui a Catilina an nocturno conventu apud Leccam fuisset necne.	<i>I enquired of Catiline, whether he had been at Lecca's in that night-assembly or no.</i>
Satis dictum est de iustitia, deinceps de beneficentia	<i>Enough hath been spoken of justice, next we will</i>



ſcientia ac de liberali-  
tate dicemus.

Naves veterum Gallo-  
rum ex robore factæ  
ſunt.

Helvetii didicerunt a pa-  
tribus niti virtute non  
dolo.

Utendum eſt nobis popu-  
laribus et uſitatis ver-  
bis, cum loquimur de  
populari opinione.

Prudentis eſt plurimum  
facere et minimum lo-  
qui de ſe.

*ſpeak of beneſcence and  
of liberality.*

*The ſhips of the ancient  
Gauls were made of oak.*

*The Helvetii had learnt of  
their fathers to rely on  
virtue not on fraud.*

*We ought to uſe popular  
and common words when  
we ſpeak of a popular  
opinion.*

*It is the part of a prudent  
man to do very much  
and to ſpeak very little  
of himſelf.*

## R U L E VHI.

To is a ſign of the Dative Caſe.

Studium bonarum litera-  
rum eſt utile homini.

Omnes facile damus rec-  
ta conſilia ægris cum  
valemus.

Liberalitas eſt accommo-  
data naturæ hominis.

Cum das beneficium dig-  
no, obligas omnes.

Lex naturæ prohibet fa-  
cere injuriam alteri.

Indicabo mentem totam  
tibi.

*The ſtudy of good letters is  
uſeful to man.*

*We all eaſily give right  
counſels to the ſick when  
we are well.*

*Liberality is agreeable to  
the nature of man.*

*When thou doſt a kindneſs  
to a deſerving perſon,  
thou obligeſt all.*

*The law of nature forbids  
us to do injury to ano-  
ther.*

*I will diſcover all my mind  
to you.*

Vixunt

Vivunt amice vitæ hominum, quorum res familiaris patet liberalitati et beneficentiæ, et præbet se utilem quam plurimis.

Literæ tuæ redditæ sunt mihi peropportune.

Qui dedit se voluptatibus vel desidiæ est stultus.

Bis peccas cum accomodas obsequium peccanti.

Parum satis est naturæ, nihil satis est cupiditati.

*They live friendly to the life of men, whose estate lies open to liberality and beneficence, and makes itself useful to as many as may be.*

*Your letter was delivered to me very seasonably.*

*He that gives himself to pleasures or to sloth is a fool.*

*Thou sinnest twice when thou affordest compliance to one sinning.*

*A little is enough to nature, nothing is enough to covetousness.*

## R U L E IX.

For is a Sign of the Dative Case.

Liber emitur discipulo.

Tu coquis cibum convivis.

Nos paramus victum liberis nostris.

Chirotheca aptatur manui.

Calcei aptantur pedibus.

Cum accendis lucernam alteri, nihilominus tibi lucas.

Quid est melius homini quam sapientia?

*A book is bought for the scholar.*

*Thou dressest meat for the guests.*

*We provide food for our children.*

*A glove is fitted for the hand.*

*Shoes are made fit for the feet.*

*When thou lightest a candle for another, thou nevertheless shinest to thyself.*

*What is better for a man than wisdom?*

Cum

Cum scelesti sunt audaces, non est lenitatis locus.

*When wicked men are insolent, there is no room for lenity.*

Cato natus est patriæ.

*Cato was born for his country.*

Honores debent patere omnibus civibus.

*Places of honour ought to be free for all citizens.*

Pater familias parat victum non sibi solum, sed etiam conjugi et liberis.

*The master of a family provides food not only for himself, but also for his wife and children.*

Est locus rationi in bello contra imperitos homines.

*There is room for management in war against unskilful men.*

Hic cibus non est utilis ægro.

*This meat is not good for a sick man.*

Sapiens comparat se adversis rebus.

*A wise man prepares himself for adversity.*

Hostes insidiabantur commeatibus nostris.

*The enemies lay in wait for our convoys.*

## R U L E X.

With is a Sign of the Ablative Case.

Sapiens non vincitur dolore.

*A wise man is not overcome with grief.*

Voluptas nocet emptæ dolore.

*Pleasure does harm being bought with pain.*

Pecunia amissa ploratur lacrymis veris.

*Money lost is lamented with true tears.*

Cupiditas pecuniæ afficit multos magnis incommodis.

*The desire of money affects many men with great inconveniences.*

Refecerunt veteres naves magna spe et fiducia.

*They repaired the old ships with great hope and confidence.*

Omnes

Omnes capiunt locum  
spectaculo, et expos-  
cunt victoriam suis  
amicis precibus et vo-  
tis.

*They all take a place for the  
fight, and beg victory for  
their friends with pray-  
ers and vows.*

Pauci illi contenderunt  
majori animo, quod sal-  
lus omnium commen-  
data est illis.

*Those few men fought with  
greater courage, because  
the safety of all was re-  
commended to them.*

Populus Romanus fudit  
maximas copias parva  
manu.

*The Roman people routed  
very great forces with a  
small company.*

Paraverunt se omnibus  
necessariis.

*They provided themselves  
with all things necessary.*

In hoc balneo abluit cor-  
pus fessum labore.

*In this bath he washed his  
body tired with labour.*

## R U L E XI.

By is a Sign of the Ablative Case.

Dolor vincitur patientia.

*Grief is overcome by pati-  
ence.*

Ars celatur arte.

*Art is concealed by art.*

Luna lucet aliena luce.

*The moon shines by ano-  
ther's light.*

Quisque maxime ducitur  
studio suo.

*Every one is most of all  
drawn by his own af-  
fection.*

Virtus neque naufragio,  
neque incendio amitti-  
tur; nec mutatur per-  
mutatione tempesta-  
tum et temporum.

*Virtue is neither lost by ship-  
wreck nor by fire; nor  
is it changed by the alte-  
ration of seasons and  
times.*

Animi luxuriant plerum-  
que secundis rebus.

*Minds grow wanton most  
commonly by prosperity.*

Multi nituntur ad honores, non bonis artibus.

*Many endeavour for honours, not by laudable accomplishments.*

Note (1.) Sometimes the Sign By, is understood; especially in a Word before the comparative or superlative Degree.

Tu multo peritior es ceteris, sed non multo melior.

*Thou art much more skilful than other men, but not much better.*

Nunc puto me esse multo fortunatissimum omnium.

*I now think myself to be much the happiest man alive.*

Quanto formosior nunc videris quam dudum?

*How much more beautiful do you seem now than you did lately?*

Tu certe multo alacrior es.

*You surely are much more merry.*

Habuiſti haud paulo plus delectationis, quam quisquam noſtrum.

*You had not a little more pleasure than any of us.*

Note (2.) By how much, and by so much, are sometimes understood and implied in the Particle The; and then the former must be rendered by Quo or Quanto, the latter by Hoc, Eo, or Tanto.

Quanto superiores sumus, tanto summissius geramus nos.

*The higher we are the lowlier let us carry our selves.*

Quo quisque ingenio minus valet, hoc se magis attollere et dilatare conatur.

*The less any one excels in parts, the more he endeavours to lift up and enlarge himself.*

Voluptas quo est major, eo magis dimovet

*Pleasure, the greater it is, the more it turns off the mentem*



mentem e sua sede et  
statu.

Quanto diutius filius me-  
us abest, tanto magis  
cupio.

*mind from its seat and  
state.*

*The longer my son is absent,  
the more I desire him.*

## R U L E XH.

**In, At, and On, are Signs of the Ablative  
Case.**

Misi epistolam mense  
Junii.

Galli et Belgæ differunt  
inter se, lingua, insti-  
tutis et legibus.

Statui scribere aliquid ad  
te hoc tempore.

Virtus æstimatur magno  
pretio ubique.

Duxisti eam meo impul-  
su.

Rediit eo ipso die.

Ea lege faciam.

Dicitur cecinisse præclare  
fidibus.

Nonnulli vescuntur lac-  
te et melle.

Annibal missus in Hispa-  
niam, convertit totum  
exercitum in se statim  
primo adventu.

Vita non est emenda om-  
ni pretio.

*I sent a letter in the month  
of June.*

*The Gauls and Belgæ dif-  
fer from each other in  
language, customs, and  
laws.*

*I resolved to write some-  
what to you at this time.*

*Virtue is valued at a great  
price every where.*

*You married her at my  
instance.*

*He returned on that very  
day.*

*I will do it on that condi-  
tion.*

*He is said to have played  
excellently on a fiddle.*

*Some men feed on milk and  
honey.*

*Annibal being sent into  
Spain, turned all the  
army to him presently  
at his first coming.*

*Life is not to be bought at  
every price.*

Thu-



Thucydides fuit proximus ætate, his qui reliquerunt historiam illorum temporum.

*Thucydides was next in age to them, who have left a history of those times.*

## R U L E. XIII.

Several Signs are made by Prepositions.

Note (1.) Some Prepositions govern an Accusative Case, as, ante, post, per, secundum, supra, inter, adversus, erga, ad, apud, ob, propter, contra, circum, circa, cis, citra, extra, intra, juxta, præter, penes, pone, prope, secus, trans, ultra, usque, versus.

Lucifer oritur ante diem.

*The morning star riseth before day.*

Requies obtinetur post laborem.

*Rest is obtained after labour.*

Fama volat per urbem.

*Fame flies through the city:*

Vixit secundum naturam suam.

*He lived according to his own nature.*

Supra lunam omnia sunt æterna.

*Above the moon all things are eternal.*

Hortensius longe præstitit inter æquales.

*Hortensius excelled by far among those of the same age.*

Non audent dimicare adversus hostes exiguis copiis.

*They durst not engage against the enemies with small forces.*

Nemo stetit constantius contra perditos cives.

*None stood more stilly against the wretched citizens.*

Charitas excercetur erga homines.

*Charity is exercised towards men.*

Misit nuncium ad exercitum.

*He sent a messenger to the army.*

Questus est de istare apud patrem.	<i>He complained of that thing to his father.</i>
Honores quondam fue- runt rari ob eamque causam gloriosi.	<i>Honours were formerly rare, and for that cause glorious.</i>
Exercitus manet cis flu- men.	<i>The army tarries on this side the river.</i>
Belgæ confederunt cis Rhenum propter ferti- litatem loci.	<i>The Belgæ settled on this side the Rhine because of the fruitfulness of the place.</i>
Occupavit urbes circa Capuam.	<i>He seized the cities about Capua.</i>
Hiemabant circum Aquileiam.	<i>They wintered about Aquileia.</i>
Cyteris accubuit infra Eutrapelum.	<i>Cyteris sat below Eutrapelus.</i>
Discipulus emit chartam præter libros.	<i>A scholar buys paper be- sides books.</i>
Princeps incedit pone re- gem.	<i>The prince walketh behind the king.</i>
Sagitta cecidit ultra me- tam.	<i>The arrow fell beyond the mark.</i>
Nautæ tendunt navem versus.	<i>Mariners make towards the ship.</i>
Avēs cantant intra cave- as.	<i>Birds sing within their cages.</i>
Ovis pascitur juxta ripam.	<i>The sheep is fed nigh the bank.</i>
Servus est penes domi- num.	<i>A slave is in the power of his master.</i>
Avis extra caveam volat.	<i>A bird without the cage flies.</i>
Deposuerunt impedimen- ta citra Rhenum.	<i>They laid up their carri- ages on this side the Rhine.</i>
Sepulchrum ejus manet prope oppidum.	<i>His sepulchre remains nigh the town.</i>

Germani post fugam su-  
orum receperunt se  
trans Rhenum.

*The Germans after the  
flight of their people be-  
took themselves beyond  
the Rhine.*

Note (2.) Other Prepositions govern an Ablative  
Case, as, a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, pro, and pre:  
also clam, coram, sine, absque and tenus.

Decurrit ab arce summa.

*He ran down from the top  
of the tower.*

Audivi omnia a princi-  
pio.

*I have heard all from the  
beginning.*

Questus est de ista re a-  
pud patrem.

*He complained of that thing  
to his father.*

Ego molam pro te.

*I will grind for thee.*

Vixit concordissime cum  
fratre suo.

*He lived most peaceably  
with his brother.*

Flores colliguntur ex hor-  
tis.

*Flowers are gathered out  
of gardens.*

Aurum eligitur præ ar-  
gento.

*Gold is chosen before silver.*

Reus sistitur coram ju-  
dice.

*The prisoner is set before  
the judge.*

Discipulus lusitat clam  
magistro.

*The scholar plays unawares  
to the master.*

Mens sine doctrina est si-  
milis mundo sine soli.

*A mind without learning is  
like the world without  
a sun.*

Absque eo ego vidissem  
mihi.

*If it had not been for him  
I should have taken care  
for my self.*

Note (3.) In, when it signifieth to, into,  
against, towards, for, after, or over; and also  
when it signifieth upon, after a Verb of motion, go-  
verneth an Accusative Case: also sub, after a Verb  
of motion: else an Ablative.

Germani fecerunt impetum in hostes.	<i>The Germans made an onset upon the enemies.</i>
Habet potestatem vitæ necisque in suos.	<i>He hath the power of life and death over his people.</i>
Belgium spectat in septentriones.	<i>Belgium looks to the north.</i>
Id venit mihi in mentem.	<i>That thing came into my mind.</i>
Duxit exercitum in Bellovacos.	<i>He led his army against the Bellovaci.</i>
Nuptiæ constitutæ sunt in hunc diem.	<i>The wedding was appointed for this day.</i>
Ufus est misericordia in miseros.	<i>He shewed pity towards the miserable men.</i>
Miltiades voluit redigere incolas insulæ sub potestatem Atheniensium.	<i>Miltiades was desirous to reduce the inhabitants of the island under the power of the Athenians.</i>
Retinuit Græcas urbes sub sua potestate.	<i>He kept the Grecian cities under his power.</i>
Occupat regnum in sua civitate.	<i>He seizeth the government in his own state.</i>
Quam immodestus fuisti in convivio?	<i>How immodest were you at the feast?</i>
Habuit annulum in digito.	<i>He had a ring on his finger.</i>
Non sunt habendi in magnis viris.	<i>They are not to be reckoned among great men.</i>
Collocavit duas legiones in Nantuatibus.	<i>He placed two legions among the Nantuates.</i>
Iste vicus positus est in valle.	<i>That village lies in a valley.</i>
Id placebat mihi jam in principio.	<i>That thing pleased me even at the beginning.</i>
* Lapidés cæpti sunt jaci in murum.	<i>Stones began to be thrown upon the wall.</i>

Instrux-

*Instruxerunt aciem sub radicibus montis. They drew up the army at the bottom of a mountain.*

Note (4.) Super and subter govern an Accusative or Ablative indifferently.

*Statuit nihil super tumulum terræ. He set nothing upon an hillock of earth.*

*Nemo eorum redierat qui super tali causa eodem missus erat. None of those had returned who had been sent to the same place upon such occasion.*

*Sol obtinet subter mediam regionem. The sun hath his place under the middle region.*

*Virtus habet omnia subter se. Virtue hath all things under it.*

*Equus cubat super stramine. The horse lies upon straw.*

*Sudes defixæ sunt sub aqua. Stakes were fastened under the water.*

*Tectum super conclavia non placuit. The roof over the inner rooms did not please.*

*Simulque cogites quid nobis agendum sit super legatione. And at the same time consider what we are to do concerning the embassy.*

## R U L E XIV.

A Noun without a Sign is the Accusative Case.

Note. This Rule comprehends Continuance of Time, Measure of Things, and Distance of Places.

*Tarquinius imperavit viginti quinque annos. Tarquin reigned twenty-five years.*



Muri Babylonis fuerunt trecentos pedes alti.	<i>The walls of Babylon were three hundred feet high.</i>
Domus sita est ducentos passus extra urbem.	<i>The house lieth two hun- dred paces without the city.</i>
Moratur paucos dies in eo loco.	<i>He tarries a few days in that place.</i>
Germani et Galli con- tenderunt inter se mul- tos annos.	<i>The Germans and Gauls contended with each o- ther many years.</i>
Trabes sunt pedem unum inter se distantes.	<i>The beams are a foot dis- tant from each other.</i>
Fines Helvetiorum pa- tent ducenta et octo- ginta millia passuum.	<i>The territories of the Hel- vetii extend two hun- dred and eighty miles.</i>
Hic locus aberat ab hoste sexcentos passus.	<i>This place was distant from the enemy six hund- red paces.</i>
Non debemus discedere unguem transversum a recta conscientia.	<i>We ought not to depart a nail's breadth from a good conscience.</i>
Dormivit totam noctem.	<i>He slept all night.</i>
Cæsar impeditus est flu- mine majorem partem æstatis.	<i>Cæsar was hindered by the river the greater part of the summer.</i>
Vetuit milites procedere quatuor pedes a signis.	<i>He forbade his soldiers to advance four feet from the standards.</i>

## R U L E XV.

To, before a Verb, is a Sign of the Infinitive Mood.

Tu debes præstare pro-  
missa.

*Thou oughtest to perform  
promises.*

Prohi-

Prohibemur facere injuriam lege naturæ.

*We are forbidden to do injury by the law of nature.*

Est quædam voluptas flere.

*It is a kind of pleasure to weep.*

Cohibere iracundiam est præclarum.

*To restrain passion is a brave thing.*

Cæpimus intelligere rem.

*We began to understand the matter.*

Cupio parare aliquos amicos beneficio meo.

*I desire to procure some friends by my kindness.*

Qui vult esse doctus, debet non modo legere, sed etiam scribere.

*He that means to be a scholar, ought not only to read, but also to write.*

## R U L E XVI.

To be, is a Sign of the Infinitive Mood passive.

Homines volunt haberi boni.

*Men are willing to be accounted good.*

Erat tum dignus amari.

*At that time he was worthy to be loved.*

Proprium est amicitia monere et moneri.

*It is the property of friendship to admonish and to be admonished.*

Translatio pecuniæ a justis dominis ad alienos non debet liberalis videri.

*The transferring of money from the right owners to strangers ought not to be thought liberal.*

Turpe ducimus decipi.

*We reckon it a shameful thing to be deceived.*

Rex jussit pecuniam spargi in via.

*The king commanded the money to be scattered in the way.*

R U L E

## R U L E XVII.

The Word formed from the Verb by adding the Letter d, or some other change is the Preterperfect Tense.

Cicero peperit otium civitati.	<i>Cicero procured tranquillity for the city.</i>
Cæsar animadvertit minime firmam partem hostium.	<i>Cæsar observed the weakest side of the enemies.</i>
Nostri fecerunt impetum in hostes.	<i>Our men made an onset upon the enemies.</i>
Cæsar reduxit exercitum.	<i>Cæsar brought back his army.</i>
Ovidius vixit multos annos in exilio.	<i>Ovid lived many years in banishment.</i>
Vidimus lucem.	<i>We saw the light.</i>
Hostes verterunt terga.	<i>The enemies turned their backs.</i>

Note. Did and Have are sometimes Signs of the Preterperfect Tense.

Promisit nec exsolvit.	<i>He promised and did not perform.</i>
Consumpsi ætatem in eo studio.	<i>I have spent my time in that study.</i>
Magnum attulimus adjumentum hominibus nostris.	<i>We have given great assistance to our countrymen.</i>
Milites non pepercerunt infantibus.	<i>The soldiers did not spare the infants.</i>
Roma quondam abundavit magnis viris.	<i>Rome did once abound with great men.</i>

Accepi-

Accepimus id ab homi-  
nibus doctis.

*We have received it from  
learned men.*

At vetustas jam effecit id  
nomen durius,

*But long use hath now  
rendered that word more  
harsh.*

## R U L E XVIII.

A Word ending in ing, is the Participle of  
the present Tense.

Brutus tenens cruentum  
pugionem exclamavit.

*Brutus holding the bloody  
dagger cried out.*

Pompeius decedens ex  
Syria vidit me.

*Pompey departing out of  
Syria saw me.*

Quis prohibet profluen-  
tem aquam?

*Who forbids the running  
water.*

Ipsam texentem offendi-  
mus.

*We found her weaving.*

Cato excedens vita provi-  
dit multa.

*Cato departing out of life  
foresaw many things.*

Fames urget regem obsi-  
dentem; et Lucullus  
assequitur illum rece-  
dentem.

*A famine distresseth the  
king besieging; and Lu-  
cullus overtakes him re-  
treating.*

Note (1.) The Participle of the present Tense  
hath commonly the same Case after it as the Verb  
from whence it comes.

Ego cupiens cognitionem  
disco.

*I desiring knowledge learn.*

Tu legens libros intel-  
gis.

*Thou reading books under-  
standest.*

Note (2.) If the Participle be changed into a  
Noun it requires a Genitive.

*Iste*

**Ille** vir est fugitans acti-  
onum.

**Sum** cupientissimus tui.

**Quoniam** semper appe-  
tentes gloriæ præter  
cæteras gentes atque  
avidî laudis fuistis, de-  
lenda est vobis illa ma-  
cula mithridatico bello  
superiore suscepta.

*That man is one who avoids  
law suits.*

*I am most desirous of thee.*

*Seeing you have always  
been desirous of glory  
and greedy of praise be-  
yond other nations, you  
are concerned to wipe off  
that disgrace which was  
contracted in the former  
mithridatick war.*

## R U L E XIX.

**A** Noun that hath no Dependance on ano-  
ther Word is put in the Ablative Case  
absolute.

Note (1.) The Noun hath commonly a Parti-  
ciple joined with it.

Note (2.) The Words Having and Being are  
sometimes Signs of the Ablative Case absolute;  
sometimes a Particle omitted before a Verb.

**Favonio** quærente ex eo  
respondit.

**Senatus** revocavit Cice-  
ronem, populo Roma-  
no una voce consenti-  
ente.

**Labienus** monte occupa-  
to nostros expectabat.

**His rebus cognitis**, Cæsar  
Gallorum animos con-  
firmavit.

*Favonius enquiring of him  
he answered.*

*The senate recalled Cicero,  
the Roman people agree-  
ing with one voice.*

*Labienus having seized the  
mountain expected our  
men.*

*Cæsar having understood  
these things encouraged  
the minds of the Gauls.*  
Bello



Bello confecto, Cæsar  
statuit transire Rhe-  
num.

*The war being ended, Cæ-  
sar purposed to pass  
over the Rhine.*

Milites receperunt se in-  
columis in castra pau-  
cis vulneratis.

*The soldiers betook them-  
selves safe into the camp  
a few being wounded.*

Antiocho deleta frater e-  
jus intulit bellum E-  
gypto.

*After Antiochus was cut  
off, his brother made  
war upon Egypt.*

Nobis republicam guber-  
nantibus, nonne togæ  
arma cessere?

*When we governed the  
commonwealth, did not  
arms give place to the  
gown?*

## R U L E XX.

The Relative agreeth with its Antecedent  
in Gender, Number, and Person.

Discipulus qui discit lau-  
datur.

*The scholar who learneth  
is commended.*

Cognitio quæ quæritur  
studio æstimatur.

*The knowledge which is  
gotten by study is esteem-  
ed.*

Vinum quod exhilarat a-  
nimum emittitur pecu-  
nia.

*Wine which cheers the  
heart is bought with  
money.*

Inops multitudo sæpe  
premitur ab iis qui ha-  
bent majores opes.

*The poor multitude is often-  
times oppressed by those  
who have greater power.*

Multæ res magnæ sunt,  
quæ administrantur a-  
nimo in corpore infir-  
mo.

*There are many great af-  
fairs, which are mana-  
ged by the soul in a  
weak body.*

Nunquam assensus sum  
illi proverbio quod  
monet nos mature fieri  
senes.

*I never assented to that pro-  
verb which adviseth us  
to become old betimes.*

Ego

Ego qui adsum audiui  
vocem.

Tu qui seris metes.

Nos qui vocati sumus  
veniemus.

Vos qui laudatis virtutem  
non colitis eam.

*I who am here present  
heard the word.*

*Thou who sowest shalt reap.*

*We who are invited will  
come.*

*Ye who praise virtue do  
not practise it.*

Note. The Relative comes before the Verb of  
which it is governed.

Sermo quem tu audis est  
utilis.

Ii pejerarunt se quos  
Hannibal misit Ro-  
mam adstrictos jure  
jurando.

Cæsar me quem sibi ca-  
rissimum habuit, vestræ  
fidei commisit.

Omitto causam reipubli-  
cæ quam ego amissam  
puto.

Mihi omnia grata sunt,  
et quod scripsisti ad  
me quæ audieras, et  
quod non credis ea quæ  
non essent digna dili-  
gentia mea, et quod  
monuisti quod sentie-  
bas.

Id honestum quod exqui-  
rimus totum positum  
est in animi cura et  
cogitatione.

*The discourse which thou  
hearest is profitable.*

*They were perjured whom  
Hannibal sent to Rome  
bound with an oath.*

*Cæsar committed me whom  
he reckoned most dear to  
him, to your charge.*

*I pass by the cause of the  
commonwealth which I  
think lost.*

*All things are acceptable to  
me, both that thou didst  
write to me those things  
which thou hast heard,  
and that thou dost not  
believe those things which  
were not worthy of my  
diligence, and that thou  
didst admonish me of that  
which thou thoughtest.*

*That virtue which we are  
searching for lies wholly  
in the care and conside-  
ration of the mind.*

## R U L E X X I.

A Verb without a Sign is the indicative Mood.

Also after either of these Signs, do, did, have, had, shall, or will.

Mercator importat merces. *A merchant imports wares.*

Homines expetunt divitias. *Men desire riches.*

Pauci quærunt scientiam. *Few seek knowledge.*

Homines vixerunt diu ante diluvium. *Men lived long before the flood.*

Cicero scripsit librum de senectute. *Cicero writ a book concerning old age.*

Sapientes cernunt consequentias rerum. *Wise men discern the consequences of things.*

Scis id quod dixi esse consequentaneum veritati. *Thou knowest that which I said to be agreeable to truth.*

Note. Do, is a Sign of the present Tense; did and have, of the preterperfect; had, of the preterpluperfect; shall or will, of the future.

Cur dubitas? *Why dost thou doubt?*

Non dubito. *I do not doubt.*

Hostes verterunt terga, neque destiterunt fugere, priusquam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt. *The enemies turned their backs, nor did they cease flying till they came to the river Rhine.*

Consumpsi ætatem in studio dicendi. *I have spent my time in the study of eloquence.*

Dixerat ille aliquid magnum. *He had spoken some great*

num, et vim affore  
verbo crediderat.

*thing, and had thought  
that there would be force  
with the word.*

Ipsum hunc orabo; credo  
impetrabo hoc ab illo.

*I will intreat this very  
man; I believe I shall  
o'tain this thing of him.*

Quid sibi vult pater, aut  
cur simulat?

*What doth my father mean,  
or why doth he counter-  
feit?*

## R U L E XXII.

The potential Mood is known by Signs;  
the present Tense by may or can; the  
Preterimperfect by might, would, should,  
could or ought; the Preterperfect by  
may have; the Preterpluperfect by would  
have, should have, or might have; the  
Future by shall have.

Opperiari ut sciam hanc  
rem.

*I will wait that I may  
know this thing.*

Patronus vigilat de nocte  
ut respondeat consul-  
toribus.

*The patron watcheth by  
night, that he may give  
answer to his clients.*

Helvetii incenderunt op-  
pida sua ut essent para-  
tiores.

*The Helvetii burnt their  
own towns that they  
might be more ready.*

Cato scripsit ad Popilium,  
ut obligaret filium se-  
cundo sacramento.

*Cato writ to Popilius, to  
desire that he would  
bind his son with a se-  
cond oath.*

Ariovistus conclamavit,  
quid ad se venirent?

*Ariovistus cried out, why  
should they come to him?*

Quis persuaderet sibi hoc?

*Who could make himself  
believe this thing?*

Præter-

Prætermittam minora  
omnia, quorum simile  
forsitan alius quoque  
aliquid aliquando fe-  
cerit.

Si tu Atheniensis esses,  
clarus nunquam fuisses.

Biturigum consilium fuit,  
ut si Ædui flumen  
transissent circumstiterent  
eos

Artes exercitationesque  
virtutum in omni æ-  
tate cultæ, mirificos  
effeunt fructus cum  
multum diuque vixe-  
ris.

*I will pass by all lesser  
things, somewhat like  
to which another per-  
haps may have done  
sometime or other.*

*If you were an Athenian,  
you would never have  
been famous.*

*The design of the Bituri-  
ges was, that if the Æ-  
dui should have past the  
river they would beset  
them.*

*The arts and exercises of  
the virtues, being im-  
proved in every age,  
will produce wonderful  
fruits when you shall  
have lived much and  
long.*

## R U L E XXIII.

The latter of two Verbs is the Infinitive  
Mood.

Damna queunt redimi.

Sol potest obduci.

Nullum dictum aut fac-  
tum præclari viri po-  
test esse obscurum.

Flagitiosum est sinere  
rem familiarem dilabi.

Locupletes nolunt obli-  
gari beneficio.

Potes facere nihil gratius  
mihi, quam consilio

*Losses may be recovered.*

*The sun may be overcast.*

*No word or deed of a fa-  
mous man can be ob-  
scure.*

*It is a shameful thing to  
let an estate fall to ruin.*

*Rich men will not be obli-  
gated by kindness.*

*You can do nothing more  
acceptable to me, than by*



tuo corroborare nervos  
rerum mearum.

*your advice to strengthen the nerves of my affairs.*

## R U L E XXIV.

A Verbal in ing, is made by a Gerund.

Ver est tempus serendi.	<i>The spring is the time of sowing.</i>
Æstas est tempus metendi.	<i>The summer is the time of reaping.</i>
Mens alitur discendo.	<i>The mind is nourisht by learning.</i>
Ars scribendi acquiritur scribendo.	<i>The art of writing is got by writing.</i>
Regulus necatus est vigilando.	<i>Regulus was killed with waking.</i>
Brevitas literarum tuarum facit me brevior in scribendo.	<i>The shortness of your letter makes me shorter in writing.</i>
Mens hominis semper acquirit aut agit aliquid cogitando, et ducitur delectatione videndi et audiendi.	<i>The mind of man is always enquiring or doing somewhat by thinking, and is drawn by the pleasure of seeing and bearing.</i>

## R U L E I.

A Noun before the Verb is the Nominative Case.

Excep. (1.) When an English Personal is rendered by a Latin Impersonal, the Nominative is turned into another Case.

I. Before

(1.) Before *licet*, *libet*, *lubet*, *placet*, *vacat*, *certum est*, *videtur*, *convenit* and *dolet*, the Nominative is turned into the Dative.

Hominibus licet prodesse opera.

*Men may do good by their labour.*

Mihi libet legere libros utiles.

*I like to read profitable books.*

Quid doctis hominibus placet de ista re?

*What do learned men think of that matter?*

Mihi non convenit cum fratre tuo.

*I do not agree with your brother.*

Debes relinquere tantum temporis huic studio, quantum tibi vacabit a publico officio.

*Thou oughtest to leave so much time for this study as thou shalt have leisure from a publick office.*

Mediocritas est inter nimium et parum, ut peripateticis placet.

*Mediocrity is between too much and too little, as the peripateticks think.*

Quoquo ea asportabitur, hinc mihi certum est persequi.

*Whithersoever she shall be carried, hence I am resolved to follow her.*

Populo Romano videtur pulcherrimum factum interficere tyrannum.

*The people of Rome think it a most noble deed to kill a tyrant.*

Si ames me tibi doleret damno meo, itidem ut mihi dolet.

*If you loved me you would grieve at my loss, in like manner as I grieve.*

Bonis non convenit cum sceleratis.

*Good men do not agree with the wicked.*

(2.) Before *pudet*, *pœnitet*, *tædet*, *piget*, *misere-*  
*ret*, *miserefcit* and *oportet*, the Nominative is turned into the Accusative.

Non te pudet destinare reliquias vitæ virtuti?	<i>Art thou not ashamed to allot the leavings of life to virtue?</i>
Me pœnitent peccatorum. Quoniam tibi insanire li- bet, ponam poculum.	<i>I repent of my sins. Seeing you have a mind to play the fool, I will wage a cup.</i>
Me tædit urbis. Me piget audire calami- tates hominum.	<i>I am weary of the city. I grieve to hear the cala- mities of men.</i>
Sapientem oportet profi- cere scientia aliorum.	<i>A wise man ought to im- prove by the knowledge of others.</i>
Non me pudet fateri ig- norantiam meam.	<i>I am not ashamed to con- fess my ignorance.</i>
Discentem oportet cre- dere.	<i>A learner ought to believe.</i>

(3.) Before an impersonal Passive, the Nominative Case is turned into the Ablative, with *a*, or *ab*.

<i>A</i> nostris resistitur totum diem.	<i>Our men resist all the day.</i>
<i>Ab</i> hominibus peccatur intra muros Illiacos et extra.	<i>Men sin within the Trojan walls and without.</i>
<i>A</i> militibus ægre susten- tatum est.	<i>The soldiers withstood with difficulty.</i>
Non jucunde vivitur, nisi sapienter, honeste jus- teque vivatur.	<i>A man doth not live plea- santly unless he live wisely, honestly, and justly.</i>
<i>A</i> Petreio et Afranio dis- putatur in concilio.	<i>Petreius and Afranius dispute in council.</i>
Cum Sabinis dimicaba- tur a Romanis de im- perio.	<i>The Romans fought with the Sabines for empire.</i>

Excep.

Excep. (2.) When the Conjunction that is left out, the Nominative case is turned into the Accusative, and the Verb into the infinitive Mood.

Scitis pulchritudinem delectare.

*Ye know that beauty delighteth.*

Audio gregem carere.

*I hear that the flock wanteth.*

Scriptum est populum Romanum gessisse multa bella.

*It is written that the Roman people waged many wars.*

Vides paupertatem sæpe contemni.

*Thou seest that poverty is often despised.*

Quis nescit vitium nocere?

*Who knoweth not that vice hurteth?*

Auctores narrant Cyrum expugnasse Babylonem.

*Historians relate that Cyrus took Babylon.*

Videmus beneficos amari.

*We see that bountiful men are loved.*

Note (1.) If the Verb going before be the Preterperfect or Preterimperfect Tense, the Infinitive must be the present Tense, except when the Sign had, goes before it.

Galli dixerunt longum esse expectare, dum Germani transirent flumen.

*The Gauls said that it was tedious to wait, till the Germans should pass the river.*

Helvetii intellexerunt Cæsarem transiisse flumen uno die.

*The Helvetii understood That Cæsar had passed the river in one day.*

Note (2.) If the Verb be the future Active or the Preterperfect Passive, the Participle must agree with the Noun before it as other Adjectives.

Dicit

Dicit se facturum esse pacem cum illis.

*He saith that he will make peace with them.*

Audio epistolam missam esse.

*I hear that the letter was sent.*

Cæsar dixit, innocentiam suam perspectam esse per totam vitam.

*Cæsar said that his innocence had been well known through all his life.*

Note (3.) If the Verb be the future Passive, the Participle is not changed.

Putat facultatem scribendi datum iri.

*He thinks that an opportunity of writing will be given.*

Multi arbitrantur se visum iri beneficos si locupletent amicos suos quacunque ratione.

*Many think that they shall seem liberal, if they enrich their friends by whatever way.*

Note (4.) Sometimes the Sign of the future Infinitive is should or would.

Cæsar dixit se repræsentaturum esse id quod colloaturus esset diutius.

*Cæsar said that he would do presently that which he had intended to put off longer.*

Nervii confirmaverunt se neque missuros esse legatos neque accepturos condiciones ullas pacis.

*The Nervii declared, that they would neither send ambassadors nor accept any offers of peace.*

Note (5.) When have follows would or should, the Verb joined with the Participle isuisse.

Ostendi me satisfacturum fuisse ei.

*I shewed that I would have satisfied him.*

Mihj



Mihi exploratum est Cæsarem nec facturum fuisse nec passurum hoc.

*I am assured that Cæsar would neither have done nor have suffered this.*

Note (6.) If the Verb require a Dative it is not changed.

Scitis nobis non licere mentiri causa lucri.  
Habet exemplum bonorum, quo exemplo putat sibi licere id facere quod illi fecerunt.

*You know that we may not lie for the sake of gain. He hath the example of good men, by which example he thinks he may do as they did.*

Excep. (3.) When the Verb sum is set for habeo, the Nominative Case is turned into the Dative and the Accusative into the Nominative.

Tibi est frater.  
Nobis est domus.  
Mihi fuit aliud negotium.  
Civitati nullæ erant leges.  
Tibi erit libertas.  
Pingi hæc putatis quæ patent, quæ nota sunt omnibus? illum conscripturum fuisse exercitum servorum in urbe.

*Thou hast a brother. We have an house. I had other business. The state had no laws. Thou shalt have liberty. Do you think that these things are feigned which are manifest, which are known to all? that he would have raised an army of slaves in the city.*

Non est omnibus ingenium.  
Cæsar dixit se tulisse omnia patienter et laturum esse.

*All have not wit. Cæsar said that he had born all things patiently, and that he would bear them.*

But if sum be the Infinitive Mood the Word following is the Accusative Case.

Vide-

Videmus cuique esse morem suum.

*We see, that every one hath his own way.*

Dixisti tibi esse paululum moræ etiam tum, quod ego viverem.

*Thou saidst that thou hadst a little hinderance even then, because I was alive.*

Adhuc Archillis video huic mulieri esse omnia signa salutis quæ adsolent et quæ oportet esse.

*As yet Archillis I see that this woman hath all the signs of health which are usual and which ought to be.*

Nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, sed potius summa distractio est.

*We have no society with tyrants, but rather the utmost disagreement.*

**Excep. (4.)** If either of these Words, must, ought, concerned, obliged, convenient, fit, best, is omitted, the Nominative Case is turned into the Dative, and the Verb into a Gerund in dum or future in dus, with est added.

**Note (1.)** If no Noun follow, the Verb must be the Gerund in dum.

Cavendum est nobis ne dedamus nos desidiæ.

*We must beware lest we give ourselves to sloth.*

Videndum est nobis ut tribuamus cuique pro dignitate.

*We ought to take care that we give to every one according to his desert.*

Nobis curandum est omni ratione.

*We are concerned to take care by all means.*

Nobis non est præstandum omne dictum.

*We are not obliged to perform every thing that hath been spoken.*

Tuendum est vobis id quod honestum est.

*You ought to maintain that which is commendable.*

Hic actus restat; in hoc elaborandum est tibi,

*This act remains; in this you ought to labour, that*

ut constituas rem publicam.

*you may settle the commonwealth.*

Vacandum est nobis omni perturbatione animi.

*We ought to be free from all discomposure of mind.*

Omnibus curandum est, ut efficiant appetitus obedientes rationi.

*All ought to take care that they render the appetites obedient to reason.*

Note (2.) If a Noun follow, the Verb must be made by a future in *du*s to agree with that Noun; which is likewise the Nominative Case to the Verb *sum*.

Mihi quærendus est aliquis modus in dicendo.

*I must seek some measure in speaking.*

Si erunt merita, major cura nobis adhibenda est.

*If there shall be obligations, we are obliged to take greater care.*

Cæsari convallis alta erat transgredienda, antequam ad eum collem perveniretur quem capere volebat.

*Cæsar was obliged to pass a deep valley, before he could come to that hill which he intended to take.*

Ille vobis colendus est maxime, qui est ornatus modestia temperantia et justitia.

*You ought to consider him most of all who is endued with moderation temperance and justice.*

Note (3.) If the Verb governs a Dative or Ab-  
lative Case, it must be turned into a Gerund.

Studendum est illis huic rei, ut Romani prohibeantur pabulatione et commeatu.

*They must endeavour this thing, that the Romans may be kept from foraging and getting provision.*

Quare nobis utendum est his, et semper afferendum

*Wherefore we ought to use these things, and always*  
*dum*

dum aliquid ad communem utilitatem.

*bring somewhat to the common good.*

Note (4.) The Dative is often omitted.

Dicendum est de eximia virtute Pompeii.

*I must speak of the extraordinary virtue of Pompey.*

Hoc genus orationis colendum est.

*We ought to practise this kind of style.*

Non est serviendum libidinibus hominum.

*We ought not to serve the lusts of men.*

Note (5.) If the Conjunction that, be omitted, the Verb sum must be the Infinitive Mood.

Num Fabricius et Curius cogitaverunt, quidquam in vita sibi esse expetendum, nisi quod laudabile et præclarum esset?

*Did Fabricius and Curius think that they ought to desire any thing in life but that which was commendable and excellent?*

Cæsar evocatis principibus Galliæ, existimavit sibi esse dissimulanda ea quæ cognoverat.

*Cæsar having called on the princes of Gaul, thought it convenient to conceal those things which he had understood.*

Senatus nunquam putavit hanc quæstionem esse constituendam.

*The senate thought fit never to appoint this enquiry.*

Dixerunt omnibus Gallis idem esse faciendum quod Helvetii fecerunt.

*They said that all the Gauls would be obliged to do the same thing which the Helvetii did.*

Mihi tecum esse communicandum puto.

*I think myself concerned to converse with you.*

Note (6.) Sometimes the Verb *sum* is omitted.

*Causa non solum exponenda, sed etiam graviter copioseque agenda; perficiendum est, si quid agere aut perficere vis, ut homines te non solum audiant verum etiam libenter studioseque audiant.*

*You must not only open the cause, but also handle it powerfully and copiously; you must bring to pass (if you mean to do or bring any thing to pass) that men not only hear you, but also that they hear you willingly and earnestly.*

*Nervii non omittendum sibi consilium existimaverunt.*

*The Nervii thought it best not to neglect their design.*

*Cæsar non concedendum putavit, quod teneret memoria Cassium occisum esse ab Helvetiis.*

*Cæsar did not think fit to grant it, because he kept in mind that Cassius was slain by the Helvetii.*

Excep. (5.) If either of these Words, *while*, *when*, *after*, *if*, *since* or *though*, be omitted, the Nominative Case is turned into the Ablative Case absolute, and the Verb into a Participle agreeing with it.

Note (1.) If the Verb be of the Active Voice, and present or preterimperfect Tense, the Participle must be of the present Tense.

*Sole lucente homines operantur.*

*While the sun shineth men labour.*

*Lex everfa est te inspectante.*

*The law was overturned whilst thou looked on.*

*Multi nolunt facere jacturam minimam gloriæ republica postulant.*

*Many will not bear the least loss of honour when the commonwealth requires it.*



Pompeius semper dilexit  
me multis obsistenti-  
bus.

*Pompey always loved me  
though many opposed it.*

Se scire inquit resistente  
senatu, nemo posset  
concitare bellum.

*He saith that he knew, if  
the senate opposed, none  
would be able to raise up  
war.*

Hæc orantibus legatis  
commemorat Cæsar.

*While the ambassadors  
were begging these  
things Cæsar mentions.*

Milites non pepercerunt  
Cæsare deprecante ab  
iis.

*The soldiers did not spare,  
tho' Cæsar beg'd it of  
them.*

Sæpe contingit adoles-  
centibus mori, natura  
repugnante.

*It often happens to young  
men to die, though na-  
ture be against it.*

Dixit Dumnorigem ha-  
bere vectigalia redemp-  
ta parvo pretio, prop-  
terea quod illo licente,  
nemo audeat licere  
contra.

*He said that Dumnorix  
had the taxes farmed to  
him at a low rate, be-  
cause that when he of-  
fered, none durst offer  
against him.*

Note (2.) If the Verb be passive or the Preter-  
perfect or Preterpluperfect active, the Participle  
must be Preter.

Equitatu nostro rejecto,  
hostes successerunt sub  
primam aciem.

*After our cavalry was  
beat back, the enemies  
came up to the first line.*

Sperant se posse vincere  
Galliam totam, regno  
occupato.

*They hope that they shall  
be able to conquer all  
Gaul, after they have  
seized the Government.*

Præmiis talibus proposi-  
tis, bella civilia nun-  
quam deerunt.

*If such rewards be offered,  
civil wars will never be  
wanting.*

Hoc prælio nunciato

*When this battle was told  
trans*

trans Rhenum, Suevi  
cæperunt redire do-  
mum.

*beyond the Rhine, the  
Suevi begun to return.  
home.*

Note (3.) When the Verb is a Copula there is no Participle, but the Noun or Adnoun following is put in the Ablative Case.

Ille mortuus est, Cæpione  
et Philippo consulibus.  
Nocens elapsus est, fratre  
suo censore.

*He died when Cæpio and  
Philip were consuls.  
The guilty man escaped  
when his brother was  
censor.*

Sodalitates constitutæ  
sunt me quæstor.

*Clubs were set up when I  
was quæstor.*

Nisi ego cessissem furori  
eorum, mactatus essem  
in busto Catilinæ, vo-  
bis ducibus.

*If I had not given way to  
their fury, I should have  
been sacrificed in the fu-  
neral pile of Catiline,  
when you were leaders.*

## R U L E II.

A Noun after the Verb is the Accusative Case.

Excep. (1.) After Verbs signifying to pity, to remember and forget, the Noun must commonly be the Genitive Case.

Also after interest and refert.

Decet omnes misereri  
miserorum.

*It becomes all men to pity  
the miserable.*

Adolescentes oportet re-  
minisci vericundiæ.

*Young men ought to remem-  
ber modesty.*

Vir bonus facile oblivis-  
citur injuriarum.

*A good man easily forgets  
injuries.*

Interest parentum institu-  
ere liberos suos probe.  
Tuarum me miseret for-  
tunarum Menedeme.

*It concerns parents to edu-  
cate their children well.  
I pity your circumstances  
Menedemus.*

Note (1.) The Measure of Concern is made by  
the Genitive Case of an Adjective in the neuter  
Gender, sometimes by an Adverb.

Magni interest civium,  
judices, duos esse con-  
sules in republica.

*It greatly concerns the citi-  
zens, O judges, that  
there be two consuls in  
the commonwealth.*

Multum interest rei fami-  
liaris tuæ te venire  
quam primum.

*It much concerns your par-  
ticular interest that you  
come as soon as possible.*

Magni interest omnium  
colere virtutem; et non  
parvi interest rei publi-  
cæ ut omnes promove-  
ant pacem.

*It much concerns all men  
to practise virtue; and  
it not a little concerns  
the commonwealth that  
all promote peace.*

Note (2.) Me, thee, him, her, us, you, whom,  
after interest and refert, are made by mea, tua,  
sua, nostra, vestra, and cuja; the Ablative Cases  
feminine, of meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, and  
cujus.

Desine percontari, quod  
tua nihil interest.

*Cease to ask that which  
doth not at all concern  
thee.*

Permagni interest nostra  
te esse in urbe, tem-  
pore deligendi consules  
declarato.

*It very much concerns us  
that you be in the city,  
when the time of chusing  
consuls is declared.*

Non solum mea refert,  
sed etiam vestra et rei-

*It concerns not only me, but  
you and the whole com-  
publicæ*

publicæ totius, impro-  
bos puniri.

Arbitror interesse non so-  
lum mea sed etiam  
tua, te venire quam  
primum.

monwealth, that wic-  
ked men be punished.

I think it concerns not on-  
ly me but thee, that thou  
come as soon as possible.

Note (3.) Verbs signifying to remember and  
forget have sometimes an Accusative Case after them,  
sometimes a Genitive.

Discimus citius et me-  
minimus libentius, il-  
lud quod deridemus,  
quam quod probamus  
et veneramur.

Tu es memoria felici,  
qui oblivisceris nihil  
nisi injuria.

Huc ubi a Phocione per-  
ventum est, alii re-  
miniscentes veteris fa-  
mæ in serui sunt æta-  
tis, alii exacuti sunt in  
eum.

We learn sooner and re-  
member more willingly,  
that which we deride  
than that which we ap-  
prove and reverence.

Thou art one of a happy  
memory who forgettest  
nothing but injuries.

When Phocion was come  
hither, some remember-  
ing his ancient fame  
pityed his age, others  
were exasperated a-  
gainst him.

Excep. (2.) The Noun must be the Dative Case  
after Verbs signifying

To believe and obey,

To govern and flatter,

To help and profit,

To please and favour,

To meet and spare,

And their contraries.

Also after suadeo, nubo, medeor, medicor, and  
certain compound Verbs.

Stultus credit omni verbo.

*A fool believeth every word.*

Ille non est liber qui obedit cupiditatibus suis.

*He is not a free man who obeyeth his lusts.*

Temperantia imperat voluptatibus.

*Temperance governeth pleasures.*

Sceleratus adulatur divitibus.

*A wicked man flatters the rich.*

Malus prodest nemini.

*An evil man profiteeth no body.*

Clementia non tantum succurrit innocentiae, sed sæpe virtuti.

*Clemency doth not only help innocence, but often virtue.*

Quoniam ostendi quid placeret mihi, tu considerabis reliqua pro prudentia tua.

*Seeing I have shewed what would please me, you will consider the other things according to your prudence.*

In eo bello multi favabant Marcello.

*In that war many favoured Marcellus.*

Occurrit exercitui in itinere.

*He met the army in their march.*

Quoties inveni nullam causam misericordiae peperci mihi.

*As often as I found no cause of pity I spared myself.*

Appetitus pareant rationi cui sunt subiecti lege naturæ.

*Let the appetites obey reason to which they are subject by the law of nature.*

Moderari animo et linguæ cum iratus es, est magnæ sapientiæ.

*To govern thy passion and tongue when thou art angry, is an instance of great wisdom.*

Egesaretus homo veteris potentiae studebat Pompeianis rebus.

*Egesaretus a man of ancient power favoured Pompey's party.*

Sæpe confidimus incognitis.

*We often trust unknown things.*



Germani non student  
agriculturæ.

Studuit Græcis literis  
Athenis.

Nemo potest servare vir-  
tuti et voluptati simul.

Consilio cognito per San-  
gam, Cicero præcipit  
legatis ut simulent ve-  
hementer studium con-  
juratiōis.

Nimium indulget illi,  
Menedeme.

Parere Deo est libertas.

Multi credunt somniis.

Est parvi animi adulari  
cuiquam.

Nonne id flagitium est,  
te qui das consilium  
aliis non posse auxili-  
ari tibi?

Cum id placebat mihi,  
tum omnes dicebant  
omnia bona de filio  
meo.

Dixit hoc unum esse tem-  
pus agendi de pace,  
dum uterque confide-  
ret sibi et ambo vide-  
rentur pares.

Multa pœnitenda occur-  
runt ei qui vivit diu.

*The Germans do not mind  
husbandry.*

*He studied Greek at A-  
thens.*

*No body can serve virtue  
and pleasure together.*

*Cicero having understood  
the design by Sanga,  
commands the ambassa-  
dors to pretend an ear-  
nest affection to the con-  
spiracy.*

*You humour him too much,  
Menedemus.*

*To obey God is liberty.*

*Many believe dreams.*

*It is the property of a little  
mind to flatter any one.*

*Is it not a shame, that you  
who give counsel to others  
are not able to help your-  
self?*

*As that thing pleased me,  
so all said all good things  
of my son.*

*He said that this was the  
only time to treat of peace,  
while each trusted him-  
self and both seemed e-  
qual.*

*Many uneasy things meet  
him who lives long.*

## C O N T R A R Y S.

Or such as signify contrary to any of the before-  
mentioned Verbs.

Pompei-

Pompeiani diffisi ei loco  
universi coeperunt reci-  
pere Larissam versus.

*The Pompeians distrusting  
that place, began all toge-  
ther to betake themselves  
towards Larissa.*

Non facile obstitimus  
blanditiis voluptatis.

*We do not easily resist the  
allurements of pleasure.*

Constitutum est legibus  
populorum, ut non cui  
liceat nocere alteri,  
causâ commodi sui.

*It is decreed by the laws of  
nations, that it is not  
lawful for any one to  
hurt another, for the  
sake of his own profit.*

Non tam consilium dis-  
plicuit regi quam auc-  
tor, ne honor victoriæ  
esset Annibalis.

*The advice did not displease  
the king so much as the  
adviser, lest the honour  
of the victory should be  
Annibal's.*

Quisquis parcit malis no-  
cet bonis.

*Whosoever spares the bad  
hurts the good.*

Suasit mihi ut maturem  
nuptias.

*He advised me to hasten  
the marriage.*

Aliquot adierunt me qui  
aiebant, filiam meam  
nubere filio tuo hodie.

*Some came to me who said  
that my daughter mar-  
ries your son to day.*

Suade mihi quid faciam.

*Advise me what to do.*

Perpulisti me ut darem  
filiam adolescenti oc-  
cupato in alio amore,  
ut medicarer gnato tuo  
labore atque dolore  
ejus.

*Thou hast urged me to give  
my daughter to a young  
man engaged in other  
love, that I might re-  
form thy son by her la-  
bour and sorrow.*

Ambiorix dixit se non  
posse resistere conjura-  
tioni.

*Ambiorix said that he was  
not able to resist the con-  
spiracy.*

Persuasit mihi ut hoc fa-  
cerem.

*He persuaded me to do this  
thing.*

Non possum auxiliari  
tibi.

*I cannot help you.*

Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene* and *male*, require a Dative Case: also with these Prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, and *super*.

Nos viri sortes videmur  
satisfacere reipublicæ,  
si vitemus furorem ac  
tela Catilinæ.

Deus benefaciet iis, qui  
obediunt legibus suis.

Virtus præstat divitiis.

Nihil sufficit avaro.

Præstantia minima ani-  
mi antecit omnibus bo-  
nis corporis.

Multa poenitenda occur-  
runt ei qui vivit diu.

Maledixit ei.

Vir probus invidet ne-  
mini.

Unus orbis non sufficit  
Alexandro.

Multi homines præferunt  
otium urbanum ingra-  
to labori.

Postquam cœperat præ-  
esse exercitui, hostes  
non potuerunt esse pa-  
res vel terra vel mari.

Cæsar dixit, si satisfaciant  
Æduis de injuriis quas  
ipsis intulerint, sese  
facturum esse pacem  
cum iis.

*We valiant men think we sa-  
tisfy the commonwealth,  
if we avoid the fury and  
weapons of Catiline.*

*God will bless those who  
obey his laws.*

*Virtue excels riches.*

*Nothing sufficeth the co-  
vetous man.*

*The least accomplishment of  
the soul excels all the  
good things of the body.*

*Many uneasy things meet  
him who lives long.*

*He reviled him.*

*A good man envies no body.*

*One world did not suffice  
Alexander*

*Many men prefer leisure in  
the city before trouble-  
some labour.*

*After he begun to command  
the army, the enemies  
could not be a match for  
him either by land or  
sea.*

*Cæsar said, if they would  
satisfy the Ædui for the  
injuries which they had  
done them, he would  
make peace with them.*

Suppli-

Supplicabo huic ut parcat mihi, *I will beseech this man to spare me.*

Note (1.) Several other Verbs of like signification will have a Dative Case after them.

Appetitus pareant rationi cui sunt subiecti lege naturæ, *Let the appetites obey reason to which they are subjected by the law of nature.*

Exoro te ut aperte indices mentem mihi, si in aliqua re possim accomodare tibi. *I beg you to discover your mind to me, if in any thing I can serve you.*

Cæsar colloquitur cum eo per Valerium familiarem suum, cui summam fidem habebat. *Cæsar talks with him by Valerius his intimate friend, whom he very much trusted.*

Debemus fidere certis amicis. *We ought to trust sure friends.*

Timor sæpe officit auribus animi. *Fear often stops the ears of the mind.*

Non blandiar auribus tuis, hic enim mihi non est mos. *I will not soothe your ears for this is not my manner.*

Non parabant longam navigationem, sed serviebant necessitati præsentis temporis. *They did not prepare for a long voyage, but served the necessity of the present time.*

Consilia Gallorum occurrebant virtuti militum nostrorum. *The contrivances of the Gauls obviated the valour of our soldiers.*

Note (2.) Some Verbs of the same signification require an Accusative Case, as, Jubeo, juvo, delecto, lædo, offendo, convenio. Confido hath sometimes an ablative.

Fides in presentia offendit eos quibus resistit, deinde laudatur ab illis ipsis.

Ejus adventu cognito, Acco qui fuerat princeps ejus consilii jubet multitudinem convenire in oppidum.

Arbitrantur homines lædere homines plurimum.

Quid potest tam delectare te in hac urbe.

Ibo ad forum ut conveniam Pamphilum.

Maluerim offendere quenquam veris, quam placere illi adulando.

Recitare carmina in foro juvat inanes.

Adjutabo senem item ut video filium meum infervire amico atque æquali; æquum est nos senes obsequi æqualibus nostris.

Appius senex et cæcus regebat quatuor robustos filios & magnum domum.

Confidit affinitate Pompei,

*Honestly at the present displeaseth those whom it opposeth, afterwards it is commended by those very persons.*

*When his coming was known, Acco who had been the chief in that design commands the multitude to come together into the town.*

*They think that men do hurt men most.*

*What can please thee so much in this city.*

*I will go to the market place that I may meet Pamphilus.*

*I should rather chuse to displease any one by what is true, than please him by flattering.*

*To recite verses in the market place pleaseth vain persons.*

*I will help the old man in like manner as I see my son serve his friend and equal; it is meet that we old men serve our equals.*

*Appius when old and blind governed four stout sons and a great family.*

*He trusted to his affinity with Pompey.*

*Excep.*



Excep. (3.) If two Nouns follow a Verb without a Sign before either, the former is the Dative, the latter the Accusative.

Ego emam tibi chartam.

*I will buy you paper.*

Frater meus dedit mihi  
scalpulum.

*My brother gave me a pen-  
knife.*

Neque enim hæc res af-  
fert tibi, Catilina, ullam  
molestiam, sed quan-  
dam incredibilem vo-  
luptatem.

*For neither doth this thing  
cause thee any trouble, O  
Catiline, but a certain  
incredible pleasure.*

Catilina promisit aliis  
fructum libidinum, ali-  
is mortem parentum.

*Catiline promised some the  
gratifying their lusts,  
others the death of pa-  
rents.*

Ago tibi gratias quod  
polliceris mihi vitam  
capto jure belli

*I give you thanks for  
promising me life when  
am a captive by the  
right of war.*

Note (1.) Sometimes instead of the second Noun there may be the infinitive Mood or part of a Sentence; the former however must be the Dative Case.

Abi tu nunc intra et nun-  
tia mihi, si illa jam la-  
verit.

*Go thou now within and  
tell me, if she have al-  
ready wash'd.*

Aperit huic quid com-  
perisset ex literis.

*He tells him what he had  
discovered from the let-  
ter.*

Ariovistus respondit ei  
legationi, si quid ipsi  
opus esset a Cæsare,  
se venturum fuisse ad  
eum.

*Ariovistus answered that  
embassy, if he had need  
of anything from Cæsar,  
he would have come to  
him.*

Nolui offendere illi me *I would not skew him that*  
 ægre pati. *I was troubled.*  
 Obtulerunt Cæsar coronam et scepturum. *They offered Cæsar a crown and scepter.*

Note (2.) Very often those Verbs have only a Dative after them; the Accusative being understood.

Tuum est ignoscere mihi, si quid evenit præter spem. *It is your part to pardon me, if any thing hath happened contrary to expectation.*

Confirmo vobis nullum domesticum malum posthac venturum esse ad ullam partem reipublicæ. *I assure you that no domestic evil will henceforth come to any part of the commonwealth.*

Cum perfuga a Pyrrho polliceretur senatui, se daturum esse regi venenum et necaturum eum, senatus dedit perfugam Pyrrho. *When a deserter from Pyrrhus promised the senate, that he would give the king poison and kill him, the senate delivered him to Pyrrhus.*

At non solvam tibi Brute, nisi prius cavero a te. *But I will not pay you Brutus, unless I shall first have security from you.*

Note (3.) Verbs signifying to threaten and upbraid have the Sign with, before the Accusative Case.

Dux neptunius fugit ustis navibus, et minatus est urbi vincula. *The sea captain fled after he had burnt the ships, and threatned the city with bonds.*

Minatur multis damnum, qui facit injuriam uni. *He threatens many with hurt, who doth injury to one.*

Nemo objiciet mihi istas  
sordes.

Mortemne mihi minita-  
ris? ut omnino ab ho-  
minibus migrandum me-  
rit? mors est terribilis  
iis quorum cum vita  
omnia extinguuntur,  
non iis quorum laus  
non potest emori.

An exprobravit illi quo-  
tidianam dementiam?

No body shall upbraid me  
with that baseness.

Dest thou threaten me  
with death? that I  
must quite depart from  
men? death is terrible  
to those with whose life  
all things are extin-  
guish'd, not to those  
whose praise cannot die.  
Did he upbraid him with  
his daily madness?

Note (4.) After certain Verbs, such as to yield,  
to quit, to forbid, &c. the latter Noun must be  
the Ablative Case.

Cedere alicui possessione  
hortorum.

Si quis publicus aut pri-  
vatus non steterit de-  
cretis Druidum, inter-  
dicunt illi sacrificiis.

Si Cneus cedit Italia, mihi  
redeundum in urbem  
puto.

Nihil est quod magis a-  
daugēt dolorem meum,  
quam subitus rumor  
iltius infortunii quod  
nuper contigit tibi.

To yield any one the pos-  
session of gardens.

If any publick or private  
person will not stand to  
the decrees of the Dru-  
ids, they forbid him  
their sacrifices.

If Cneus quits Italy, I  
think myself concerned to  
return into the city.

There is nothing that hath  
more increase my grief,  
than the sudden news  
of that misfortune which  
hath lately befallen you.

Note (5.) Verbs signifying to teach, ask, clothe,  
and unclothe, will have two Accusative Cases after  
them.

Res adversæ docent homines sapientiam.

*Adversity teacheth men wisdom.*

Poscunt parentes pretium pro sepultura filiorum.

*They ask the parents a price for the burial of their sons.*

Mithridates non potuit solvere populo hanc æstimationem, et ob eam causam decessit in vinculis publicis.

*Mithridates could not pay the people his fine, and for that reason died in prison.*

Debemus retinere in memoria id, quod idem iste Mithridates docuit nos.

*We ought to keep in mind that, which the same Mithridates taught us.*

Note (6.) Those Verbs that require a Dative in the active Voice, will have the same Case in the passive, and that whether personal or impersonal.

Hic liber datus est mihi a patre meo.

*This book was given me by my father.*

Quinquam nemo erat eorum qui tum fuerunt tecum, qui non censeret mihi parci oportere.

*Although there was none of those who were with thee at that time, who did not think that I ought to be spared.*

Salustius audivit Crassum prædicantem, contumeliam sibi impositam esse a Cicerone.

*Salust heard Crassus declaring, that an affront was offered him by Cicero.*

Juventuti non modo non invidetur ab hominibus, verum etiam favetur.

*Men are so far from envying youth, that they even favour it.*

His non poterat persuaderi ut mereretur.

*These men could not be prevailed on to tarry.*

Note (7.) Some of those verbs which govern a Dative Case only, have often an Accusative also, which is not governed of that Verb, but of an infinitive Mood or some other Word understood.

Caesar peregit concilium,  
et imperat civitatibus  
equites.

Caesar put an end to the  
assembly, and commands  
the states [to raise]  
horse-men.

Orgetorix persuasit id  
civitati, hoc facilius,  
quod Helvetii conti-  
nentur undique natu-  
ra loci.

Orgetorix the more easily  
persuaded the state [to  
do] that thing, because  
the Helvetii are hem-  
med in on all sides by the  
nature of the place.

Hoc crede mihi, ego per-  
sequar jus meum, ne-  
que tu verbis solves un-  
quam quod re mihi  
malefeceris.

Believe me [when I say]  
this, I will prosecute my  
own right, nor shalt  
thou ever pay in words  
that mischief which thou  
hast done me in deed.

Excep. (4.) After utor, fungor, fruor, potior, vescor, and Verbs signifying to want or cost, the Noun must be the Ablative Case.

Est sapientis uti tempore  
recte.

It is the part of a wise  
man to use his time well.

Magna multitudo Ger-  
manorum colit agros  
et fungitur munere  
servorum.

A great multitude of the  
Germans tills the fields  
and performs the part  
of servants.

Boni fruuntur ævo æter-  
no in caelo.

Good men enjoy eternal life  
in heaven.

Jason potius est aureo  
vellere.

Jason got the golden fleece.



Poeni solebant vesci carne  
canina.

Plerique utuntur consiliis  
præposteris.

Natura eget paucis.

Hoc scalpellum constitit  
mihi sex assibus.

Fungatur ille officus ius-  
titiae, qui vult adipisci  
veram gloriam.

Germani non utuntur ju-  
mentis importatis.

Fruor otio, non illo qui-  
dem quo debeatis, qui  
quondam peperisset o-  
tium civitati.

Barbari potiuntur magno  
pecoris numero, cuius  
sunt cupidissimi.

Utebatur apparatu regio.

Iste homo abutitur otio.

Nemo perfruitur maxi-  
mis voluptatibus ani-  
mi et corporis in hac  
vita.

Defungimur multis pe-  
riculis dum vita ma-  
net.

Honor constat innumeris  
laboribus.

Senex perfunctus est ho-  
noribus et muneribus  
reipublicae.

Quod si ætas bona frui-

The Carthaginians were  
wont to eat dog's flesh.

Most men take prepos-  
terous courses.

Nature wants few things.

This penknife cost me six-  
pence.

Let him discharge the offi-  
ces of justice, who means  
to get true glory.

The Germans do not use  
imported beasts.

I enjoy leisure, not that in-  
deed which he ought to  
enjoy, who had formerly  
procured leisure to the  
city.

The Barbarians get a  
great number of cattle  
of which they are very  
desirous.

He had the equipage of a  
king.

That man misemploys his  
time.

None enjoys the greatest  
pleasures of soul and bo-  
dy in this life.

We pass through many  
dangers while life re-  
mains.

Honour costs innumerable  
pains.

The old man went through  
the honours and offices  
of the commonwealth.

What if the youthful age

tur istis ipsis volupta-  
tibus libentius? pri-  
mum fruitur rebus par-  
vulis: deinde fruitur  
illis, quibus, senectus si  
non potitur abunde,  
non omnino caret.

enjoys these very plea-  
sures more willingly?  
first of all it enjoys little  
things, and then is en-  
joyed those, which as old  
age doth not obtain abun-  
dantly, it doth not want  
altogether.

Note (1.) Egeo and indigeo, will sometimes  
have a Genitive Case; and potior, when it signifies  
to rule or have dominion.

Institutum est antiquitus,  
ne quis ex plebe egeret  
auxilii contra potenti-  
orem.

It was ordained of old,  
that none of the common  
people should want as-  
sistance against a more  
powerful man.

Populus Romanus poti-  
us est omnium terra-  
rum defendendis sociis.

The Roman people get the  
government of all lands  
by defending their allies.

Cleanthes putavit solem  
dominari et potius re-  
rum.

Cleanthes thought that the  
sun was chief ruler and  
lord of all things.

Quasi tu indigeas patris.

As if you stood in need  
of a father.

Note (2.) Desidero to want, requires an Accusa-  
tive Case.

Cato senex dicebat, non  
desidero vires adoles-  
centis.

Cato when old said, he do-  
not want the strength  
of a young man.

Hæ sunt excercitationes  
ingenii, in his ego de-  
sudans et elaborans non

These are the exercises of  
my mind, in these I  
sweating and taking

magnopere desidero vi-  
res corporis.

patris do not greatly want  
strength of body.

Note (3.) These Words, how much, so much,  
more, less, are put after Verbs signifying to cost, in  
the Genitive Case.

Ha magis juvant quae  
pluris emuntur quam  
valent.

Those things please more  
which cost more than  
they are worth.

Bona fama est gemma  
quae tanti valet, ut  
quanticunque pares,  
non emis eam nimis.

A good name is a jewel,  
which is worth so much,  
that at what rate so-  
ever thou purchase it,  
thou dost not buy it too  
dear.

Quanti victoria saepe con-  
stat.

How much doth victory  
often cost.

Except (3.) Sum, forem, ho, exalto, and a  
Verb passive, will have a Nominative Case after  
them.

Voluptas est pestis juven-  
tutis.

Pleasure is the bane of  
youth.

Flentatio dicitur amicitia.

Flattery is called friendship.

Verecundia vere ducitur  
decus juvenum.

Modesty is truly reckoned  
the ornament of young  
men.

Collatinus migravit ex  
urbe, et Publicola fac-  
tus est consul.

Collatinus departed out of  
the city, and Publicola  
was made consul.

Superbia jure habetur vi-  
tium turpe.

Pride is justly accounted an  
odious vice.

Glaus fit quereus.

An acorn becomes an oak.

Stellae videntur lumina  
parva; sed sunt cor-  
pora magna.

Stars seem small lamma-  
ries; but they are great  
bodies.

Sol quondam cultus est  
 tanquam deus; sed De-  
 us est spiritus, nec po-  
 test videri.

*The sun was once worship-  
 ped as a god; but God  
 is a spirit, and cannot  
 be seen.*

R U L E III.

The Verb agreeth with its Nominative Case  
 in Number and Person.

Subordinate Rules.

Sub. Rule (1.) Two or more Nominative Cases  
 singular, will have a Verb plural.

Puer et puella discunt. *The boy and girl learn.*  
 Apis et formica docent homines. *The bee and ant teach men.*

Note. The first Person is more worthy than  
 the second, and the second than the third.

Ego et servus paramus. *I and the servant prepare.*  
 Tu et soror habetis pecuniam. *Thou and thy sister have money.*  
 Tu et frater ambulavistis. *Thou and thy brother walked.*  
 Ego et tu sciemus. *I and thou shall know.*

Sub. Rule (2.) The Word which the Verb  
 agreeth with is a Noun.

Avis volat. *Bird flieth.*  
 Oculus videt. *An eye seeth.*  
 Sol oritur. *The sun riseth.*  
 Fortitudo facit admirationem. *Fortitude causeth admiration.*

Except.

Excep. (1.) Sometimes the Verb agreeth with  
an infinitive Mood or part of a Sentence.

Mentiri est peccatum. *To lie is a sin.*  
Videre lucem est jucun- *To see the light is pleasant.*  
dum.

Excep. (2.) An Adjective set without a Sub-  
stantive, may be the Nominative Case to the Verb.

sapiens querit scientiam. *A wise man seeketh know-  
ledge.*

Omnes cupiunt bonam. *All men desire a good  
thing.*

Excep. (3.) Any part of Speech when the Word  
itself is intended.

Bene est adverbium. *Bene is an adverb.*

Et est conjunctio. *Et is a conjunction.*

Sub. Rule (3.) The Nominative Case is set be-  
fore the Verb.

Excep. (1.) In the imperative Mood the Nomi-  
native Case is set after the Verb.

serua tu legem. *Keep thou the law.*

Mone tu amicos tuos. *Admonish thou thy friends.*

laudate vos virtutem. *Praise ye virtue.*

Excep. (2.) When a Question is ask't, the No-  
minative is set after the Verb.

Habes tu pecuniam? *Hast thou money?*

Audit ille vocem? *Doth he hear the voice?*

Note.



Note (1.) If the English Verb have a Sign before it, the Nominative Case is set between that and the Verb.

Quisque teneat suum.

*Let every one keep his own.*

Agis tu negotium.

*Dost thou mind thy business.*

Note (2.) If an Interrogative Adverb be used in Latin, the Nominative is set before the Verb.

An ego scio?

*Do I know?*

Tunc expetis scientiam?

*Dost thou desire knowledge?*

Note (3.) When the Question is made by an Interrogative Adjective, the Nominative is set after the Verb.

Quas florentes urbes perdidit luxur.

*What flourishing cities hath luxury destroy'd.*

Note (4.) When the Adjective is the Nominative Case, it must be set before the Verb.

Quis venit?

*Who cometh.*

Excep. (3.) When it or there, cometh before the Verb personal, the Nominative Case is set after the Verb.

Sunt nonnullæ disciplinae quæ pervertunt omne officium.

*There are some sects which pervert ev.ry duty.*

Sunt privata nulla natura, sed aut veteri occupatione, aut victoria, aut lege.

*There are no properties by nature, but either by ancient occupation, victory, or law.*

Excep.

Excep. (4.) Sometimes the Nominative Case is put after the Verb in Latin, for the better Sound, and for the sake of laying some Emphasis on it.

Quid jam amplius expectes; si illustrantur erumpunt omnia.

What canst thou now expect more; if all things are discovered, if all break out?

lo licente, contra liceri audent nemo.

When he offers a prize, none durst offer against him.

## RULE IV.

An Adjective agreeth with its Substantive in Gender Case and Number.

### Subordinate Rules.

Sub. Rule (1.) Sometimes the Substantive is not expressed in Latin; and then, if the Adjective be the masculine Gender, the Word understood is Man, if minine, 'tis Woman, if neuter, 'tis Thing.

super spernitur  
precunda aestimatur

A poor man is despised  
A modest woman is esteemed.

pretiosum expetitur.  
omnes sentiunt idem de amicitia.

A precious thing is desired.  
All men think the same thing of friendship.

natura est contenta paucis.

Nature is content with few things.

hic est beatus.

This man is happy.

illud est sincera.

That woman is sincere.

illud est mirum.

That thing is wonderful.

Sub. Rule

Sub. Rule (2.) Sometimes the Adjective agrees with a Noun going before in Gender and Number, but for its Case, depends on another Word.

*Virtus est præclara, itaque dilige eam.* *Virtue is excellent therefore love thou it.*

*Pauci anteponunt honorem amici, suo.* *Few prefer the honour of a friend to their own.*

Sub. Rule (3.) An Adjective used partitively takes its Gender from the following Noun, but not its Case or Number.

*Gallia divisa est in tres partes; Belgæ incolunt unam harum partium.* *Gaul is divided into three parts; the Belgæ inhabit one of these parts.*

*Quis augurum potest prædicere res futuras?* *Which of the augurs can foretell future things?*

Sub. Rule (4.) Two or more Substantives singular, will have an Adjective plural.

*Herus et famulus sunt seduli.* *The master and servant are diligent.*

Note. (1.) The masculine Gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine than the neuter.

*Rex et regina sunt honorandi.* *The king and queen are honourable.*

Note (2.) If the Nouns signify things without Life, the neuter Gender, is most worthy.

*Aqua et ignis sunt utilia.* *Water and fire are useful.*

Sub. Rule

(5.) Sometimes the infinitive Mood or part of a Sentence is set for a Substantive; and then the Adjective must be the neuter Gender.

Habere incerta pro certis  
est stultissimum.

To take uncertain things  
for certain is very fool-  
ish.

Non prodere crimen vul-  
tu est difficile.

Not to discover a crime by  
the countenance is diffi-  
cult.

## R U L E V.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, and a Verb pas-  
sive will have a Nominative Case after  
them.

Excep. (1.) If the Verb be the infinitive Mood,  
the Noun following must be the Accusative Case.

Quis nescit aquam esse  
elementum?

Who knows not that water  
is an element?

Audivi terram haberi  
stellam erraticam.

I have heard that the earth  
is accounted a wander-  
ing star.

Auctores narrant Alex-  
andrum appellatum esse  
victorem orbis terra-  
rum.

Historians relate that A-  
lexander was called the  
conqueror of the World.

Puto pietatem vere dici  
fundamentum omni-  
um virtutum.

I think that piety is truly  
styled the foundation of  
all virtues.

Excep. (2.) If two Nouns follow the Verb sum,  
and either of them have a Sign of the Dative Case  
before it, the other must be the Dative also.

Litteræ sunt remedio ob-  
livioni.

Avaritia est malo mag-  
no homini.

Nihil potest esse majori  
fructui et gloriæ tibi,  
quam mereri bene de  
plurimis.

Studete diligenter ut sitis  
honori vobis, utilitati  
amicis, et emolumento  
reipublicæ.

Letters are a remedy for  
forgetfulness.

Covetousness is a great  
mischiefs to a man.

Nothing can be a greater  
advantage and benefit  
to thee, than to deserve  
well of very many.

Study ye diligently that ye  
may be an honour to  
your selves, a benefit to  
your friends, and an  
advantage to the pub-  
lick.

Excep. (3.) Verbs that have two Accusative  
Cases in the active, may have one in the passive.

Nonnulli docentur tem-  
perantiam egestate.

Rogatus sum sententiam.

Magistratus poscitur mul-  
tos nummos.

Sæpe rogamur pecuniam  
ab iis qui non egent.

Some persons are taught  
temperance by want.

I was askt my opinion.

The magistrate is askt  
many pieces of money.

We are often askt money  
by those who are not in  
want.

Excep. (4.) A Verb that requires a Dative and  
Accusative in the active Voice, will have a Dative  
in the passive.

Id cognomen datum est  
mibi.

Dies dictus est illi ad ju-  
diciu.

Id præmium promissum  
est mibi a patre.

Studia bonorum homi-

That surname was given  
me.

The day was appointed him  
for a trial.

That reward was promised  
me by my father.

The affections of good men



num concilianur no-  
bis optimis artibus.

Pecunia quæ fuerat erep-  
ta reddita est mihi.

Nonnulla injuria facta est  
nobis in hac re.

Nomen partum est popu-  
lo Romano virtute.

Qui dicunt se despicere  
ea quæ plerique mi-  
rantur imperia et ma-  
gistratus, iis non laudi  
verum vitio dandum  
puto.

are procured us by the  
best arts.

The money which had been  
taken away was restored  
me.

Some injury was done us  
in this matter.

A name was got the Ro-  
man people by virtue.

I think it ought not to be  
attributed us an honour,  
but as a fault to those  
who say, that they de-  
spise those things which  
most men admire, go-  
vernments and offices.

## R U L E VI.

Of, after a Noun or Adnoun, is a Sign of  
the Genitive Case.

Excep. (1.) After worthy, unworthy, proud,  
glad, sick, born, and need, Of is a Sign of the  
Ablative Case. as,

Fraus est digna odio.

Fraud is worthy of ha-  
tred.

Voluptas est indigna præ-  
stantiâ hominis.

Pleasure is unworthy of  
the excellence of man.

Licet ambules superbus  
pecuniâ, fortuna non  
mutat genus.

Altho' you may walk proud  
of your money, fortune  
doth not change the pe-  
digree.

Homo malus est lætus  
alienis malis.

An evil man is glad of ano-  
ther's misfortunes.

H 2 Frater

Frater meus est aeger febris.

*My brother is sick of a fever.*

Lyfimachus natus est illustri loco Macedoniae.

*Lyfimachus was born of an illustrious family of Macedonia.*

Huius ipsi opus est patrono.

*This very man hath need of a patron.*

Putavi te dignum eo munere.

*I thought you worthy of that present.*

Indignus est nomine hominis, qui dedit se voluptati.

*He is unworthy of the name of a man, who gives up himself to pleasure.*

Hæc bellua videbitur vobis dignior tanto honore, quam ii, qui dominant vobis urbes et agros.

*You will think this brute more worthy of so great an honour, than they who give you cities and fields.*

Sapiens non est superbus ornamentis, aut ullis insignibus honoris.

*A wise man is not proud of ornaments, or any signs of honour.*

Excep. (2.) Before a Noun signifying the Character or Quality of a Person, or the Condition of a thing, Of is a Sign of the Ablative Case; Sometimes the Genitive.

Boii fuerunt homines egregia virtute.

*The Boii were men of extraordinary valour.*

Quomodo possum suadere tibi, qui es homo summa prudentia.

*How can I advise you, who are a man of the greatest prudence.*

Mons magna altitudine continet reliquum spatium.

*A mountain of great height takes up the other space.*

Scipio Africanus fuit moribus facillimis.

*Scipio Africanus was a man of most courteous behaviour.*

*Adolescent*

Adolescentes sunt sere *Young men are commonly of*  
omisso animo. *a careless humour.*

Sometimes a Genitive.

Mortales homines sunt *Mortal men are of a short*  
brevis ævi. *age.*

Pythagoras fuit vir nullus hilaritatis. *Pythagoras was a man of*  
*no mirth.*

Formica est animalcula *The ant is a little crea-*  
magni laboris. *ture of great labour.*

Lentulus est adolescens *Lentulus is a young man*  
eximiâ spe et summae *of extraordinary hope*  
virtutis. *and very great virtue.*

Excep. (3.) After Adnouns signifying Fullness  
or Emptiness, Plenty or Want, Of is a Sign of the  
Ablative Case; or the Genitive.

Divites habent multas *Rich men have many nights*  
noctes plenas timori- *full of fears.*  
bus.

Fabulæ poetarum sunt *The fables of the poets are*  
plenæ futilitatis. *full of vanity.*

Hæc epistola est inanis *This letter is empty of any*  
ullâ re utili. *useful matter.*

Feræ sunt expertes rati- *Beasts are void of reason*  
onis et orationis. *and speech.*

Literæ sunt refertæ om- *The letters are full of all*  
ni officio, diligentia, *duty, diligence, and*  
et suavitate. *sweetness.*

Omnia sunt plena Dei. *All things are full of God.*

Nonnulli vivunt vacui *Some men live void of care*  
cura et labore. *and labour.*

Excep. (4.) When the latter of two Substan-  
tives is rendered by an Adjective, it must agree  
with the former Substantive.

*Animus humanus est agilis naturâ.* *The soul of man is active by nature.*

*Dejotarus fecit hoc animo regio.* *Dejotarus did this with the mind of a king.*

**Excep. (5.)** After Partitives relating to Quantity, Of is no Sign of a Case.

**Note (1.)** Partitives relating to Quantity are such as these; beginning, end, middle, top, bottom, &c.

**Note (2.)** These, tho' Nouns in English, are Adnouns in Latin, and must agree with the following Noun.

*Constituit castella ad extremas fossas.* *He erected castles at the ends of the ditches.*

*Primo vespere profecti sunt.* *At the beginning of the evening they departed.*

*Antennæ demissæ sunt ad medium malum.* *The yards were let down to the middle of the mast.*

*Labienus tenuit summum montem.* *Labienus kept the top of the mountain.*

*Mittit certos homines ad infimos montes.* *He sends trusty men to the bottom of the mountains.*

*Ecce in media tempestate tranquillitas.* *Lo a calm in the midst of a storm.*

**Excep. (6.)** After Partitives relating to Number, Of is sometimes made by *e*, *ex*, or *de*.

*Divitiacus unus fuit ex civitate Æduorum qui non juravit.* *Divitiacus was the only person of the state of the Ædui who did not swear.*

*Bellovaci potuerunt conficere exercitum centum mille hominum;* *The Bellovaci could make up an army of an hundred thousand men;*

ex eo numero polliciti  
sunt sexaginta.

that number they pro-  
mised sixty thousand.

Exercitui opus erat fru-  
mento.

The army had need of corn.

Sis tu memor beneficii.

Be thou mindful of the  
kindness.

Qui anteponunt se om-  
nibus sunt intolerabili  
arrogantia.

They who prefer themselves  
to all, are of intolerable  
arrogance.

In eo oppido fuit præ-  
sidium regium.

In that town was the gar-  
rison of the king.

Pompeius apparavit istud  
tantum bellum, ex-  
trema hieme, suscepit  
ineunte vere, conse-  
cit media æstate.

Pompey made preparation  
for that so great war  
in the end of winter,  
began it in the beginning  
of spring, ended it in  
the middle of summer.

Ecce animus æternitate  
dignus!

Behold a soul worthy of e-  
ternity!

Plato fuit elegantissimus  
omnium philosopho-  
rum.

Plato was the most elegant  
of all the philosophers.

Ex omnibus præclaris  
factis, populus Roma-  
nus existimat pulcher-  
rimum interficere ty-  
rannum.

Of all famous deeds, the  
people of Rome think  
it most honourable, to  
kill a tyrant.

Semper fui hoc animo;  
putavi invidiam par-  
tam virtute, gloriam  
non invidiam.

I was always of this  
mind; I thought envy  
gotten by virtue, glory  
not envy.



## R U L E VII.

Of, after a Verb or Participle is made by one of these Prepositions, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *a*, or *ab*.

Excep. (1.) After Verbs signifying to accuse, condemn, acquit, and admonish, *Of* is a Sign of the Genitive Case.

Also, after an impersonal.

*Hic furti* so alligat.

*This man accuseth himself of thefts.*

*Video te* iudicio *Neronis*, non absolutum esse improbitatis.

*I see that you by the judgment of Nero, are not acquitted of dishonesty.*

*Commonemus* grammaticos officii.

*We put grammarians in mind of their duty.*

*Videris* arguere viros optimos summi sceleris.

*Thou seemest to accuse excellent men of very great wickedness.*

*Accusaverunt* aliquot matronas probri, apud populum.

*They accused some matrons of dishonesty, to the people.*

*Cum ipse te* veteris amicitiae commonefaceret, commotus es.

*When he put thee in mind of the ancient friendship, thou wast troubled.*

*Senatus* nec liberavit regem culpæ, nec arguit illum ejus.

*The senate neither cleared the king of the fault, nor accused him of it.*

*Me* pœnitet erroris mei.

*I repent of my mistake.*

*Liberius* processi, dum me civitatis morum tædet.

*I have gone on too freely, while I am weary of the manners of the city.*

*Nonne* vos pudet infelicis patriæ, et magni *Æneæ*?

*Are ye not ashamed of your unhappy country, and of the great Æneas?*

Si nunc negligis studium, *If thou neglect thy study*  
 pœnitebit te stultitiæ *now, thou wilt repent of*  
 tuæ posthac. *thy folly hereafter.*

Note (1.) The Word condemn hath commonly some other Sign after it; and the impersonals sometimes.

Hoc crimine, absens pro- *By this charge, he was con-*  
 ditionis damnatus est. *demned for treason in*  
*his absence.*

Non pœnitet me nimis *I am not much dissatisfied*  
 fortunæ meæ. *with my condition.*

Me piget stultitiæ meæ. *I am sorry for my folly.*

Note (2.) The Word capitis, is often used in Matters relating to Judgment, to signify either the Kind or Quality of the Crime or Trial; or the Punishment, a Person is condemned to.

Socrates dixit pro se in *Socrates spake for himself*  
 iudicio capitis. *in a trial for life.*

Homines capitis damnati, *Persons condemned to die,*  
 morte multantur. *are punished with death.*

Note (3.) Sometimes the Crime, Cause, or Thing, that any one is accused, or acquitted, or admonished of, or condemned for, is put in the Ablative Case, with the Preposition de.

Postulare aliquem de vi. *To accuse any one of violence.*

Putavi te esse admonendum de ea re. *I thought fit to put you in mind of that thing.*

Note

Note (4.) The Word *crimen*, is more commonly put in the Ablative Case without a Preposition.

Also, *uterque*, *nullus*, *alter*, *neuter*, *alius*, *ambo*, and a Superlative.

Nunc non arguo te hoc crimine.

*I do not now accuse you of this crime.*

Si iniquus es in me iudex, ego condemnabo te eodem crimine.

*If you are an unjust judge against me, I will condemn you for the same fault.*

Excep. (2.) After Verbs signifying to ease, rob, spoil, deprive, bereave, boast, die, or be sick, *Of* is a Sign of the Ablative Case.

Also, to consist sometimes.

Levabo te hoc onere.

*I will ease you of this burden.*

Nolite privare hos auxilio vestro.

*Do ye not deprive these men of your assistance.*

Cæsar monuit legatos, ne nimis gloriarentur eo beneficio.

*Cæsar admonished the ambassadors that they should not boast too much of that kindness.*

Spoliavit neminem jacentem veste.

*He spoiled none lying dead of his garment.*

Alii ægrotant morbo corporis, alii vitio animi.

*Some are sick of a disease in the body, others of vice in the mind.*

Themistocles mortuus est morbo in Asia.

*Themistocles died of a disease in Asia.*

Metuo ne privarim me honesto otio.

*I fear I may have deprived myself of reputable leisure.*

Prudentis

prudētis est plurimum  
facere, et minimum lo-  
qui de se.

Legem tulit ne quis ac-  
cusaretur rerum ante  
actarum.

Volo et te et me ipsum  
levari hoc onere, quod  
commune est mihi te-  
cum.

Non potuerunt mercari  
materiam ab ullo.

Athenienses pœnituit ejus  
facti citius quam ip-  
sum.

Si illis voluptatibus plane  
orbatus essem, mag-  
num tamen afferet  
mihi ætas ipsa solati-  
um.

Hic ego vehemens ille  
consul, qui verbo ci-  
ves in exilium ejicio,  
quæsi vi a Catilina, an  
nocturno conventu a-  
pud Leccam fuisset,  
necne.

Male administratæ pro-  
vinciæ aliorumque cri-  
minum urgebatur.

Adorti sunt agmen in iti-  
nere, et exiunt omni-  
bus impedimentis.

*It is the part of a prudent  
man to do very much,  
and to speak very little  
of himself.*

*He made a law that no one  
should be accused of  
things done before.*

*I am willing that both you  
and myself be eased of  
this burden, which is  
common to me and you.*

*They could not buy timber  
of any.*

*The Athenians repented of  
that deed sooner than  
he himself.*

*If I had been quite bereav-  
ed of those pleasures,  
yet my very age would  
bring me great comfort.*

*Here I that vehement con-  
sul, who cast out citi-  
zens into banishment  
with a word, enquired  
of Catiline, whether he  
had been at Lecca's in  
that night assembly, or  
no.*

*He was accused of govern-  
ing his province ill, and  
of other crimes.*

*They set upon the army in  
their march, and rob  
them of all their car-  
riages.*

Hic popularis coegit civem Romanum condemnari capitis, causa indicta.

*This popular man compelled a Roman citizen to be condemned to die, though his cause were not heard.*

Nolite spoliare hos auxilio vestro.

*Do ye not deprive these men of your assistance.*

Eos qui vixerunt secus quam decuit maxime pœnitet peccatorum, morte appropinquante.

*They who have lived otherwise than became them, are most sorry for their sins, when death approacheth.*

Annon intelligis, quales viros mortuos summi sceleris arguas?

*Dost thou not understand, what kind of dead men thou accusest of the greatest wickedness.*

Posse liberalitate uti, non spoliante se patrimonio, nimirum is est fructus maximus.

*For one to be able to exercise liberality, not depriving himself of his patrimony, that truly is the greatest benefit.*

Helvetii didicerant a patribus suis pugnare fortiter.

*The Helvetii learnt of their fathers to fight valiantly.*

In his fuit Scaurus de quo supra memoravimus.

*Among these was Scaurus of whom we have mentioned above.*

## R U L E. VIII.

To is a Sign of the Dative Case.

Excep. (I.) After Words signifying or implying Motion, To is made by ad.

Ibo ad oppidum.

*I will go to the town.*

Magn



Magnes allicit ferrum ad se.

*The loadstone draws iron to itself.*

Serius aut citius omnes properamus ad unum locum.

*Later or sooner we all hasten to one place.*

Cæsar pervenit ad Gen-  
nevam.

*Cæsar came to Geneva.*

Tollit manus ad sidera.

*He lifts his hands to the stars.*

Misi servum meum cum  
his literis ad te.

*I have sent my servant with these letters to you.*

Note. The Preposition is left out before the proper Name of a City; and yet the Noun is put in the Accusative Case.

Also before domus and rus.

Consul profectus est Ca-  
puam atque inde Ta-  
rentum.

*The consul went to Capua and from thence to Ta-  
rentum.*

Illi, qui multos annos pe-  
regre profecti sunt,  
valde cupiunt redire  
domum.

*They who have been many years abroad, earnestly desire to return home.*

Homines cum tædet ur-  
bis, gestiunt recipere  
se rus.

*When men are weary of the city, they long to re-  
tire into the country.*

Regulus maluit redire  
Carthaginem, quam  
fallere fidem datam  
hosti.

*Regulus chose rather to return to Carthage, than break his word given to the enemy.*

Dicunt illum contulisse  
se Cumas.

*They say that he betook himself to Cumæ.*

Note. Words implying Motion are those that signify to apply, allure, tend, conduce, call.

Also to exhort, encourage, excite, belong, avail.

Also these Adjectives, prone, propense, inclined.

Plerique adolescentes ad-  
jungunt animum ad  
aliquod studium.

Improbi conantur allicere  
alios ad nequitiam.

Spectat ad utilitatem rei-  
publicæ improbos pu-  
niri.

Conducit multum ad bo-  
num reipublicæ, favere  
viris doctis.

Vocavit hostem ad se.

Adjunxerunt civitates  
multas ad amici iam.

Aruspices præmonuerunt  
prodigium pertinere ad  
imperatorem.

Hel enicus contraxit ami-  
cos, et hortatus est eos  
ad vindictam patriæ.

Cum sint duo genera de-  
certandi, unum per  
disceptationem, alte-  
rum per vim; cumque  
illud sit proprium ho-  
minis, hoc beluarum,  
confugiendum est ad  
posterius, si uti non li-  
cet priore.

Excep. (2.) To is made by apud, after words  
signifying to complain, accuse, condemn, or speak  
if it respect a Person having Authority, or a Mul-  
titude.

*Most young men apply their  
mind to some exercise.*

*The wicked endeavour to  
allure others to wicked-  
ness.*

*It tends to the good of  
the commonwealth that  
rogues be punished.*

*It conduceth much to the  
good of the common-  
wealth, to favour learn-  
ed men.*

*He called the enemy to him.  
Th y added many states to  
their friendship.*

*The soothsayers declared  
that the prodigy belong-  
ed to the general.*

*Hellenicus gathered toge-  
ther his friends, and ex-  
horted to the delivery of  
their country.*

*Seeing there are two ways  
of contending, one by  
disputation, the other by  
force; and seeing the  
former is proper to man,  
the latter to beasts, we  
must have recourse to the  
latter, when we cannot  
make use of the former.*

Querere de ista re apud patrem tuum.

Accusantur apud Amphictiones, id est, apud conventum principum Græciæ.

Cæsar, ut venit ad Brundisium, concionatus est apud milites.

Tunc Cæsar apud suos inquit, differendum est nobis iter in præsentia.

Fortè unam adspicio adolescentulam, vultu modesto et venusto; quia tum mihi lamentari præter cæteras visa est, et quia erat forma præter cæteras honesta et liberali, accedo ad pedissequas; quæ sit rogo.

Quod cum sint plura causarum genera, quæ eloquentiam desiderant, multique in nostra republica adolescentes, et apud iudices et apud senatum, dicendo, laudem assecuti sint; maxima admiratio est in iudiciis.

Excep. (3.) If the Person spoken to, be an inferior or equal, To is made by Cum.

Complain of that thing to your father.

They are accused to the Amphictiones, that is, to the assembly of the principal men of Greece.

Cæsar, after he came to Brundisium, made a speech to the soldiers.

Then saith Cæsar to his men, we must put off our march for the present.

By chance I spy a young woman of a modest and comely countenance; because she seemed to me to lament more than the rest, and because she was of a handsome and gentle shape above the rest, I go to the maids, and ask who she is.

But whereas there are several kinds of causes, which require eloquence, and many young men in our commonwealth, have got honour by speaking to the judge, and to the senate; the greatest admiration is in trials.

Si patria, quæ est carior  
mihi vita mea, loqua-  
tur mecum.

Satis habeas, me nihil con-  
queri tecum, de fratris  
tui injuria.

Num communicabis glo-  
riam victoriæ tuæ cum  
altero?

Illa fuerunt mirabilia in  
illo homine, habuit  
multos amicos, com-  
municavit cum omni-  
bus quod habebat.

Scio te rediisse in grati-  
cum Verre.

Nemo est meorum hodie,  
apud quem expromere  
omnia mea occulta  
audeam.

Tertium dubitandi ge-  
nus est, cum id quod  
videtur utile esse, vi-  
datur pugnare cum  
honesto. Cum enim  
utilitas ad se rapere,  
honestas contra ad se  
revocare videtur, fit  
ut distrahatur delibe-  
rando animus.

Ad hanc scribendi ope-  
ram, omne studium  
curamque converti-  
mus.

*If my country, which is  
dearer to me than my  
life, should speak to me.*

*Be satisfied, that I make no  
complaint to you, of your  
brother's injustice.*

*Will you impart the glory  
of your victory to any-  
body?*

*Those things were wonder-  
ful in that man; he had  
many friends, he impart-  
ed to all that which he  
had.*

*I know that you were re-  
conciled to Verres.*

*There is none of my friends  
at this time, to whom I  
durst discover all my se-  
crets.*

*The third kind of doubting  
is, when that which  
seemeth to be profitable,  
seems contrary to that  
which is commendable.  
For when profit seems to  
draw to itself, virtue  
on the other hand calls  
back to itself, it comes  
to pass that the mind is  
distracted in deliberat-  
ing.*

*We have turned all our  
study and care, to this la-  
bour of writing.*

Ne pateat res familiaris  
libidini luxuriæque, po-  
tius quam liberalitati.

*Let not the estate be open  
to lust and luxury ra-  
ther than to liberality.*

Excep. (4.) To, when it signifieth towards, is  
made by in, with an Accusative Case.

Also, before a Word of Time noting delay.

Helvetii fecerunt iter per  
agros Sequanorum, in  
fines Santonum.

*The Helvetii took their  
way through the coun-  
try of the Sequani, to  
the territories of the  
Santones.*

Perspicio eum esse miri-  
fico studio in nos.

*I perceive that he is a man  
of wonderful affection  
to us.*

Non patiar rem deduci  
in aliud tempus.

*I will not suffer the busi-  
ness to be put off to ano-  
ther time.*

Belgium spectat in sep-  
tentriones et orientem  
solem.

*Belgium looks to the north  
and the rising sun.*

Ambiorix confessus est,  
se debere plurimum  
Cæsari, pro beneficiis  
ejus in se.

*Ambiorix confest, that he  
was very much obliged  
to Cæsar, for his kind-  
ness to himself.*

Excep. (5.) According to, is made by secun-  
dum, ad, ex, de, or pro. Contrary to, by Contra.

Dabo testes secundum ar-  
bitrium tuum.

*I will bring witnesses ac-  
cording to your Pleasure.*

Jurati iudices judicent ex  
lege.

*Let the sworn judges judge  
according to law.*

Descripsit pecuniam ad  
Pompeii rationem.

*He divided the money ac-  
cording to Pompey's ac-  
count.*



Lentulus tulit legem de  
sententia collegæ.

*Lentulus made a law ac-  
cording to the opinion  
of his colleague.*

Curabis istam rem pro  
tua præstanti pruden-  
tia.

*You will take care of that  
matter according to your  
excellent prudence.*

Morbus aut egestas non  
est magis contra natu-  
ram, quam de ractio  
aut appetitio alieni.

*Sickness or want is not  
more contrary to nature,  
than the taking away or  
desiring another man's.*

Excep. (6.) To, signifying in comparison of,  
is made by ad, and præ; as to, by ad, and de.

Hic, si ad illum compa-  
retur, nihil est.

*If this man be compared to  
the other, he is nothing.*

Dices illud alterum esse  
ludum jocumque, præ-  
rabie hujus.

*You will say that the other  
was sport and jest, to the  
madness of this man.*

Postquam vos ad virtu-  
tem verba fecistis.

*After that you had spoke to  
virtue.*

Sequitur ut de una reli-  
qua parte honestatis  
dicam.

*It follows that I speak to  
the one remaining part  
of virtue.*

Excep. (7.) After several Adnouns, To is some-  
times a Sign of the Genitive Case.

Note (1.) Sometimes the Sign is not express.

Note (2.) The Adnouns are such as these, ami-  
cus, inimicus, adversarius, familiaris, socius, vi-  
cinus, finitimus, par, æqualis, similis, affinis, cog-  
natus.

Homines simplices et a-  
perti, cultores veritatis,  
inimici fraudis diligun-  
tur.

*Plain and open persons,  
lovers of truth, ene-  
mies to tricking are be-  
loved.*

Atque hæc quidem quæ-

*And indeed this enquiry is*

stio communis est omnium philosophorum.

Oratoris proprium est apte, distincte, et ornate dicere.

Propria est ea præceptio Stoicorum, et Academicorum, et Peripateticorum.

Cæsar commemoravit beneficia sua in eum.

common to all the philosophers.

It is proper to an orator to speak suitably, clearly, and elegantly.

That kind of instruction is proper to the Stoicks, and Academicks, and Peripateticks.

Cæsar mentioned his kindness to him.

## R U L E IX.

For, is a Sign of the Dative Case.

Excep. (1.) When For is joined with the Purpose, End, or Use of a Thing, it is made by Ad.

Ego feci illud ad meam utilitatem.

Massilienses ceperunt apparare reliqua ad defensionem urbis.

Divitiæ expetuntur ad usus vitæ necessarios.

Majores nostri toleraverunt vitam corporibus eorum, qui erant inutilis ad bellum.

Omnes non sunt idonei ad amicitiam.

Nihil est tam aptum naturæ, tam conveniens ad res secundas vel adversas, quam amicitia.

Homines apti ad res mi-

I did that thing for my own improvement.

The Massilians began to prepare other things for the defence of the city.

Riches are desired for the necessary occasions of life.

Our ancestors sustained their life, by the bodies of those who were unfit for war.

All are not fit for friendship.

Nothing is so agreeable to nature, so fit for prosperity or adversity, as friendship.

Men fit for military affairs  
litares

litares sunt fere cupidi  
bellorum.

Cæsar consumptis octo-  
decim omnino diebus  
trans Rhenum, arbitra-  
tus se satis fecisse et ad  
laudem suam et ad  
utilitatem reipublicæ,  
recepit se in Galliam.

Jubet classem convenire,  
quam fecerat ad bel-  
lum Veneticum.

are commonly desirous of  
wars.

Cæsar having spent but  
eighteen days beyond the  
Rhine, and thinking he  
had done enough both for  
his own honour and for  
the benefit of the com-  
monwealth, went back  
into Gaul.

He orders the fleet to come  
together, which he had  
made for the Venetic  
war.

Excep. (2.) When the Reason of an Action is  
taken from somewhat done before, For is made by  
Ob.

Filius fugitat conspectum  
tuum ob peccatum.

Dimisit eos ab exercitu  
ob negligentiam.

Ob hanc rem laus debe-  
tur illi.

Multi consequuti sunt  
consulatum ob elo-  
quentiam.

Romani fecerunt pacem  
cum Carthaginensibus,  
qui ob eam rem dona-  
runt senatum popu-  
lumque, corona aurea.

Civitas incitata ob eam

Your son avoids the sight  
of you for his sin.

He dismiss them from the  
army for their negli-  
gence.

For this thing praise is  
due to him.

Many men have got the  
consulship for their elo-  
quence.

The Romans made peace  
with the Carthaginians,  
who for that reason  
presented the senate and  
people, with a golden  
crown.

The state being in a rage  
rem

rem, conata est exequi  
jus suum armis.

for that thing, endea-  
voured to obtain their  
right by arms.

Quam ob causam cunc-  
tum equitarum in fi-  
nistro cornu colloca-  
verat.

For which reason he had  
placed all the cavalry in  
the left wing.

Quam ob causam, nolo  
accusator in judicium  
potentiam offerat, non  
vim majorem aliquam,  
non auctoritatem ex-  
cellentem, non mini-  
am gratiam; valeant  
hæc omnia ad salutem  
innocentium, ad opem  
impotentium, ad auxi-  
lium calamitosorum;  
in periculo vero et in  
perniciæ civium repu-  
dientur.

For which reason I would  
not have an accuser bring  
power to a trial, nor  
any more than ordinary  
vehemence, nor any ex-  
traordinary reputation,  
nor too great interest;  
let all these things avail  
for the preservation of  
the innocent, for the help  
of the impotent, for the  
assistance of the distress-  
ed; but in the danger  
and destruction of citi-  
zens let them be rejected.

Excep. (3.) When For signifies instead, or in  
behalf of any Person; in Exchange, or as a Re-  
ward of any thing, it is made by Pro.

Ego pro te molam.

I will grind for thee.

Divitiacus fecit verba  
pro his.

Divitiacus made a speech  
for these.

Patres poscuntur pretium  
pro sepultura filiorum.

Fathers are demanded a  
price for the burial of  
their sons.

Pro his omnibus rebus  
quas feci, postulo me-  
moriæ consulatus  
mei.

For all these things which  
I have done, I require  
the remembrance of my  
consulship.

Cepe-

Ceperunt arma pro com-  
muni salutē.

Ego sufferam supplicium  
pro hujus peccatis.

Ille adolescens deductus  
est ad Thaidem pro  
eunucho.

Quod satis est naturæ,  
non est satis homini.

Liberum tempus dabitur  
nobis ad istam discep-  
tationem.

Num laudas depositum  
pudorem ob amici iussa?

Nonne scis, Deum con-  
sueſſe concedere res se-  
cundiores interdum iis,  
quos velit ulciſci pro  
ſcelere.

Inter arma oratori locum  
non exiſtimo.

Excep. (4.) Before any Paſſion, For is a Sign  
of the Ablative Caſe.

Alſo, when it ſignifies in reſpect of, and before  
a Word of price.

Note. The Paſſions are Anger, Fear, Shame,  
Joy, Hope, Grief,

Tacet metu.

Lacrymo gaudio.

They took up arms for the  
common ſafety.

I ſhall ſuffer puniſhment  
for this man's faults.

That young man was  
brought to Thais for  
the eunuch.

That which is enough for  
nature, is not enough for  
man.

A free time will be given  
us for that controverſy.

Doſt thou commend the lay-  
ing aſide modeſty, for the  
commands of a friend?

Doſt thou not know, that  
God is wont ſometimes to  
grant a more prosperous  
condition to thoſe men,  
whom he intends to pu-  
niſh for their wicked-  
neſs.

I do not think there is room  
for an orator among  
arms.

He holds his peace for fear.  
I weep for joy.

Aqui-



Aquitania est æstimanda  
tertia pars Galliæ, et  
regionum latitudine, et  
multitudine hominum.

*Aquitania is to be reckoned  
the third part of France,  
both for the extent of  
its countries, and for the  
multitude of people.*

Hic vendidit patriam au-  
ro.

*This man sold his country  
for gold.*

Sunt qui quid sentiant  
non audeant dicere,  
metu invidiæ.

*There are some who dare  
not speak what they  
think, for fear of envy.*

Multi honores venæunt  
pecunia.

*Many places of honour are  
sold for money.*

Miltiades floruit maxime  
omnium, et antiquitate  
generis et gloria ma-  
jorum, et sua modestia.

*Miltiades made the great-  
est figure of all, both  
for the antiquity of his  
family, and for the glo-  
ry of his ancestors, and  
his own modesty.*

Cum narro patri tuo vir-  
tutes tuas, lacrumæ ca-  
dunt ex oculis gaudio.

*When I tell your father  
your virtues, tears fall  
from his eyes for joy.*

Excep. (5.) Before the Cause of any Passion,  
or any Matter of contention, For is made by De.

Extimescebam de fortu-  
nis communibus.

*I was concerned for our  
common fortunes.*

Hi contenderunt de po-  
tentatu multos annos.

*These men contended for  
dominion many years.*

Sentio omnes lætari, non  
de unius salute solum,  
sed ut de salute com-  
muni omnium.

*I perceive that all rejoice,  
not only for the preser-  
vation of one, but as for  
the preservation of all  
in common.*

A Romanis dimicabatur  
cum Pyrrho de impe-  
rio.

*The Romans fought with  
Pyrrhus for empire.*

Uterque flevit, non de suo

*They both wept, not each  
suppli-*

supplicio, sed pater de  
morte filii, et filius de  
patris morte.

for his own punishment,  
but the father for the  
death of the son, and  
the son for the father's  
death.

Excep. (6.) When For signifieth because of, or  
by Reason of, it is made by Propter.

Sometimes an Ablative Case without a Preposi-  
tion.

Caius Gracchus natus pa-  
tre clarissimo, interfec-  
tus est propter qua-  
dam suspiciones sediti-  
onis.

Caius Gracchus born of  
most famous father, was  
slain for some suspicions  
of sedition.

Erat gratus Dionysio pri-  
ori, nec minus propter  
mores, quam propter  
affinitatem.

He was acceptable to the  
former Dionysius, and  
that no less for his be-  
haviour, than for his  
affinity.

Istud fretum fuit infame  
fabulosis monstris.

That sea was infamous for  
fabulous monsters.

Invidebant isti homini  
propter gloriam illius  
actionis.

They envied that man for  
the glory of his actions.

Excep. (7.) When For is joined with Sake  
Reason, both are made by the Ablative Case  
causa, gratia, or ratio.

Sometimes by ergo, with the Genitive Case  
the Noun following.

Sometimes by ob, propter, or pro.

Multi mentiuntur et con-  
suetudinis causa.

Many men lie even for the  
sake of custom.

Fecit id ea ratione ; no-  
luit eum locum va-  
care.

*He did it for this reason ;  
he would not have that  
place uninhabited.*

Si quid factum est contra  
alias leges, fit ergo  
hujus legis,

*If any thing hath been  
done contrary to other  
laws, it is done for the  
sake of this law.*

Me piget, te incidisse  
in tantas zecumnas  
propter me.

*I am sorry that you have  
fallen into so great trou-  
bles for my sake.*

Fuimus apud Lemnium  
tredecim dies, qui neg-  
lexit periculum, ca-  
pitis sui pro mea sa-  
lute.

*We were with Lemnius  
thirteen days, who dis-  
regarded the danger of  
his own life for the sake  
of my welfare.*

Excep. (8.) Before a word of Time, For is  
made by In with an Accusative Case.

Sometimes by Ad, or Per, or an Accusative Case  
without a Preposition.

Quoniam tibi non pla-  
cet in perpetuum. vi-  
debis in singulos dies.

*Seeing you like not to do  
it for perpetuity, you  
will take care for each  
day.*

Videbimur fortasse rele-  
vari cura et metu ad  
breve tempus.

*Perhaps we shall seem ea-  
sed of our care and  
fear for a short time.*

Deinde senatores impe-  
raverunt Romæ per  
quinos dies.

*Afterwards the Senators  
governed at Rome for  
five days each.*

Nullum facinus jam mul-  
tos annos extitit nisi  
per te, nullum flagi-  
tium sine te.

*There hath been no wick-  
edness now for so many  
years but by thee, no vil-  
lainy without thee.*

Excep. (9.) For, joined with a Cause hindring an  
Action is made by Præ ; not hindring, or allowing  
by Per. K Præ

Præ lacrymis non possum  
loqui.

Tibi licet hoc facere per  
me.

Misera exclusit hunc for-  
as præ amore.

Cognito Cæsaris adven-  
tu, Ariovistus mittit  
legatos ad eum; quod  
antea de colloquio pos-  
tulasset, id per se fa-  
cere liceret.

Si Antiochus voluisset  
parere consilio Anni-  
balis, dimicavisset de  
summa imperii pro-  
pius Tiberim quam  
Thermopylas.

Excep. (10.) For is sometimes used to signify  
Against, and then it is made by Ad.

Dedit medicamentum ad  
aquam intercutem.

Cæsar comparabat sub-  
sidia ad omnes casus.

Nisi desperatione rerum  
obdurasset animus ad  
novum dolorem.

Quid est eloquentia præ-  
tabilius, vel admiratione  
audientium, vel spe in-  
digentium, vel eorum

*I cannot speak for tears.*

*You may do this for me.*

*The poor woman shut him  
to doors for love.*

*When Ariovistus heard of  
Cæsar's coming, he sent  
ambassadors to him, to  
say, that what he had  
before demanded con-  
cerning a conference, he  
might do for him.*

*If Antiochus would have  
followed the advice of  
Annibal, he would have  
contended for the su-  
preme power nearer  
Tiber than Thermo-  
pylæ.*

*He gave a medicine for  
the dropsie.*

*Cæsar was providing helps  
for all mischances.*

*If his mind had not been  
hardened for new griefs  
by despairing of his com-  
diti n.*

*What is more excellent  
than eloquence, either  
for the admiration of  
the hearers, or for the*

qui defensi sunt gratia.

hope of the indigent, or the favour of those who have been defended.

Prodest multis opera, qui vigilat pro re alterius.

He doth good to many by his labour, who watcheth for the interest of another.

Excep. (11.) For joyned with either Part or Side in a controversy, is made by A or Ab; Sometimes by Cum.

Hoc a me facit.

This makes for me.

Quis non mavult stare a se, quam ab adversariis?

Who doth not chuse rather to stand for himself, than for his adversaries?

Brutus videtur mihi habiturus plebem et etiam bonos secum.

I think Brutus is like to have the common people and also good men for him.

Vide, Scævola, ne hoc totum sit a me.

Consider, Scævola, if all this be not for me.

Defensor equitate nitatur, & ea cum secum faciat, non re, sed depravatione verbi, se urgeri, queratur.

Let the defender rely on equity, and when it makes for him let him complain, that he is distressed not by the thing, but the abuse of a word.

Ipsē ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo.

I myself will undertake your task for you a little while.

Omnes non sunt idonei ad amicitiam.

All men are not fit for friendship.

Illis temporibus boni fortius pro libertate loquebantur, quam pugnant.

In those times good men spake more bravely for liberty, than they fought.

Quis est præstantior illo,

Who is better than he, for



nobilitate, aut probitate, aut studio optimarum artium.

Germani omnia experti, quum neque vincontendere, propter inopiam navium, neque clam transire, propter custodias Menapiorum possent, reverti se in suas sedes, regionesque simulaverunt.

Ob constantiam voluntarium vulnus accepit.

nobility, or honesty, or the study of the best arts.

The Germans having tried all things, when they could neither contend by force for want of ships, nor pass secretly for the guards of the Menapii, pretended to return to their dwellings and countries.

He received a voluntary wound for his constancy.

## RULE X.

With is a Sign of the Ablative Case.

Excep. (1.) When With implies in Company or together with, it is made by Cum.

Also, when it notes Converse, Society, Comparison and Contention.

Ambulabo ad urbem cum fratre meo.

Defenderunt rempublicam una cum senatu.

Frater tuus est cum Vere, et vivit familiarissime cum eo.

Videbam perniciem meam conjunctam esse

I will walk to the city with my brother.

They defended the commonwealth together with the senate.

Thy brother is with Vere, and liveth most familiarly with him.

I saw that my destruction was joined with

cum magna calamitate reipublicæ.

Themistocles ostendit illi, se velle colloqui cum rege.

Mihi crede, Cæcili, is non potest vere defendere socios, qui cum reo criminum societate conjunctus est.

Præclare cum iis agimus, quos paccatos esse patimur.

Scipio mittit ad Aquiniam, nil attinere eum colloqui cum adversariis.

Non sine cura, rem administrarunt; quod arbitrabantur majus bellum imminere, quam si cum Persis solum contenderent.

Excep. (2.) With applied to a Person having Authority, or a Multitude, is made by Apud.

Conon versatus est apud præfectos regis.

Confiteor auctoritatem sapientium oportere plurimum valere apud omnes.

Cæsar sensit hostes consecutos esse magnam

great calamity of the commonwealth.

Themistocles let him know, that he was willing to talk with the king.

Believe me, Cæcilius, he cannot truly defend our allies, who is joined with the person accused in a partnership of his crimes.

We deal handsomely with those, whom we suffer to be quiet.

Scipio sends to Aquinias, that it did not concern him to talk with the adversaries.

They managed the affair, not without concern; because they supposed a greater war was at hand, than if they should contend with the Persians alone.

Conon continued with the king's governours.

I confess that the authority of wise men ought to avail very much with all.

Cæsar perceived that the enemies had got great

au floritatem apud Gal-  
los uno praelio.

Respondit licere iis con-  
siderare in finibus Ubio-  
rum, et illorum lega-  
tos esse apud se.

Retinuit cohortes duas  
apud se causa tuendi  
oppidi.

Tu dixisti te velle habi-  
tare apud Lepidum  
causa vitandæ suspicio-  
nis.

Apud me ferrum est con-  
ditum, imo constrictum.

Interim Cæsar mittit ad  
præfectos qui cum om-  
ni equitatu antecesserant,  
qui nuntiarent,  
ne hostes prælo lacer-  
ferent; et si ipsi la-  
cerarentur, sustine-  
rent, quoad ipse cum  
exercitu propius ac-  
cessisset.

Filius ibit ad illud illico,  
quod maxime apud te  
valere sentiet; se abi-  
tuum abs te esse mi-  
nabitur.

Excep. (i.) After words signifying Anger, or  
Friendship, With is a sign of the Dative Case.

reputation with the  
Gauls by one battle.

He answered that they  
might settle in the ter-  
ritories of the Ubii, and  
that their ambassadors  
were with him.

He kept two regiments  
with him for the sake  
of defending the town.

Thou saidst that thou de-  
siredst to dwell with  
Lepidus for the sake of  
avoiding suspicion.

With me the sword is laid  
up, yea bound fast.

In the mean time Cæsar  
sends some to the com-  
manders who had gone  
before with all the ca-  
valry, to tell them that  
they should not provoke  
the enemies to battle;  
and that if they were  
provoked, they should  
withstand, till he should  
be come nearer with the  
army.

Your son will immediately  
come to thee, which  
he shall perceive pre-  
vail's most with you;  
he will threaten to  
draw away from you.

Also after words compounded with a proposition; and such as signify Service, or Obedience.

Also, Sometimes after to compare, contend, or mingle.

Non decet sapientem irasci illi homini, a quo monitus est delictorum suorum.

Non debes succensere isti adolescenti.

Fuit intimus Dionysio, neque minus propter mores quam affinitatem.

Hæ disciplinæ, si velint esse consentaneæ sibi, nihil queunt dicere de officio.

Ferrum male committitur irato.

Dic patri velle; ut non queat irasci tibi.

Gesserunt morem ei, et tres legati, qui functi erant summis honoribus, missi sunt Athenas.

Noli obsequi amico postulanti a te aliquid, quod non sit rectum.

It doth not become a wise man to be angry with that man, by whom he hath been put in mind of his faults.

Thou oughtest not to be angry with that young man.

He was intimate with Dionysius, and no less for his behaviour than affinity.

These sects, if they mean to be consistent with themselves, can say nothing of duty.

A sword is ill trusted with an angry man.

Tell your father that you are willing; that he may not be able to be angry with you.

They complied with him, and three ambassadors, who had been the highest offices, were sent to Athens.

Do thou not comply with a friend requiring any thing of thee, which is not right.

Excep.

**Excep. (4.)** With after words signifying to begin, is made by A, or Ab, or Inde.

**Cæsar's** autem acies hoc modo collocata est, ut ordiar ab sinistro ejus cornu, et perveniam ad dextrum.

**Et** ut oratio mea profiscatur inde, unde hæc omnis causa ducitur; bellum grave infertur sociis nostris a duobus potentissimis regibus.

**Hoc** aditu laudis, non voluntas mea prohibuit me; sed rationes vitæ meæ susceptæ ab inerte ætate.

**Respondemus** incipendum esse a refutatione.

**Reliquum** est jam ut illud quæramus, cum hoc constet, Siculos a me petisse, ecquid hanc rem apud vos animosque vestros valere oporteat.

**Aliquot** post diebus, literas a Cæsare missas accipit, quibus cognoscit, Pompeium acie

*Now* Cæsar's army was drawn up after this manner, that I may begin with his left wing, and come to the right.

*And* that my oration may begin with that, from which all this cause is derived; a grievous war is made upon our allies by two very powerful kings.

*From* this gate of honour, it was not my inclination kept me; but the measures of my life taken up with the beginning of my adult age.

*We* answer that you ought to begin with a refutation.

*It* remains now that we enquire that, seeing it is evident that the Sicilians, asked of me, whether that thing ought to avail with you and your minds.

*Some* days after he receives a letter sent by Cæsar, by which he understands, that Pompeium,



vicium amissis copiis  
fugisse; quare cognita,  
mistam dolorem volup-  
tatem capiebat.

pey being conquered in  
battle lost his forces and  
fled; by which thing  
when he knew it, he  
had pleasure mixt with  
grief.

# R U L E XI.

By is a Sign of the Ablative Case.

Excep. (1.) Before a word signifying a Person,  
or living Creature, By, if it follows a Participle,  
is made by A, or Ab.

Note (1.) By a Person we are here to under-  
stand, a being that acts with Knowledge and  
Design.

Sapientia, ut est a veteri-  
bus philosophis defi-  
nita, est rerum divina-  
rum et humanarum  
scientia.

Wisdom, as it was de-  
fined by the ancient phi-  
losophers, is the know-  
ledge of divine and hu-  
man things.

Pictores et ii qui signa  
fabricantur, volent fu-  
um opus considerari a  
vulgo.

Painters and they who  
make statues; are will-  
ing to have their work  
viewed by the vul-  
gar.

Milites scalis positis mu-  
ros ascendunt, sed mo-  
viti in Brundisio ut  
vallum circum fossas-  
que caveant, subsistant;  
et longo itinere ab his  
circumducti ad por-

The soldiers having placed  
ladders mount the walls;  
but being warned by  
the Brundisians to be-  
ware of sharp stakes  
covered and ditched, they  
stop; and being led  
por-

tum perveniunt.  
Scarabaeus ab aquila spre-  
tus, coepit cogitare de  
vindicta sumenda.

Subjicitur Metellus tri-  
bunus plebis ab ini-  
micis Caesari, qui hanc  
in distrabat, cetera-  
que res quascunque  
instituerit, agere im-  
pediat.

Excep. (2.) Before the instrumental cause, By  
is made by Per.

Also, when joined with means.

Also, after Verbs of swearing, or beseeching.

Legio decima egit gra-  
tias Caesari per tribu-  
nos.

Fecit eos certiores de ista  
re per nuntium.

Egit cum Caesare de pace  
per filium suum.

Conatus est cognoscere  
locum et populum per  
exploratores.

Orgetorix conduxit cli-  
entes et obsecratos per  
eos inquit, ne cau-  
sam diceret.

Quibus rebus gestis, Ca-

about by them  
away come to The bar-  
bur  
The beetle being despised  
by the eagle  
think of taking

Metellus tribunus of  
common people  
employed by the enemies of  
Caesar, to pervert the  
affairs, and to hinder  
whatever other things  
he may have intended  
to do.

The tenth legion gave  
thanks to Caesar by  
their tribunes.  
He informed them of the  
matter by a messenger.  
He treated with Caesar  
about a peace by his  
son.

He endeavoured to  
ascertain the place and pro-  
ple by scouts.  
Orgetorix got together  
clients and debtors, by  
their means he kept him-  
self from being tried.  
Which things being per-  
fected

far cum equitum præ-  
sidio Narbonem pro-  
fectus est; exercitum  
per legatos in hiberna  
deduxit.

Obtestor te per memo-  
riam patris mei.

Inde reliquæ legiones e-  
gerant per tribunos  
militum, et primorum  
ordinum centuriones,  
ut satisfacerent Cæ-  
sari.

Annon tu intelligis, Si-  
culos laborare, non ut  
ulciscantur alium per  
te, sed te per aliquem?

formed, Cæsar, went to  
Narbon with a guard  
of horsemen; his army  
he led into winter quar-  
ters by his lieutenants.  
I beseech you by the me-  
mory of my father.

After that the other le-  
gions dealt by the tri-  
bunes of the soldiers,  
and centurions of the  
first ranks, to satisfy  
Cæsar,

Dost thou not under-  
stand, that the Sicili-  
ans labour, not to be  
revenged on another by  
thee, but on thee by some  
other.

Excep. (3.) When By signifies through, be-  
cause of, or by Reason of, it is made by Propter.

Superioris Africani filius  
non potuit esse tam  
similis patri, quam ille  
fuerat suo, propter in-  
firmitatem valitudinis.

The son of the former  
Africanus could not be  
so like his father, as  
he had been like his, by  
the weakness of his con-  
stitution.

Germani nonnulli prop-  
ter propinquitatem,  
sunt Gallicis moribus  
assuefacti. Idcirco se fore magno pe-  
riculo, propter avari-  
tiam Cretensium.

Some Germans by their  
neighbourhood, are ac-  
customed to the Gal-  
lick fashions. He saw that he should be  
in great danger, by the  
covetousness of the Cre-  
tians.

Homines solent tradere  
domitoribus equos ex-  
ultantes ferocitate,  
propter crebras con-  
tentiones praeliorum.

Men use to deliver  
breakers, horses that  
bounce with fierceness,  
by frequent engaging in  
battles.

Excep. (4.) When By signifies from or ac-  
cording to, it is made, by E, Ex or De.

Dixit, se posse facile pro-  
bare id ex humilitate  
sua.

He said, that he could  
easily prove that thing  
by his own meanness.

Ceperis conjecturam hu-  
jusce rei, Servi, ex  
studio tuo.

You may have made a con-  
jecture of this thing  
Servius, by your own  
study.

Omnium autem rerum  
ex quibus aliquid ac-  
quiritur, nihil est agri-  
cultura melius, nihil  
dulcius, nihil homine  
libero dignius.

Now of all things  
which somewhat is got-  
ten, nothing is better  
than husbandry, nothing  
is pleasanter, nothing  
more worthy of a gen-  
tleman.

Scivi extemplo rem ges-  
tam esse de compacto.

I knew presently that the  
thing was done by agree-  
ment.

Excep. (5.) When By signifies nigh to, or by  
the Side of, it is made, by ad, apud, juxta, prope,  
propter, secundum, & secus.

Habet hortos ad Tibe-  
rim.

He hath gardens hard  
Tiber.

Apud eum Salpicius se-  
debat.

By him sat Salpicius.

Virgo astat juxta genito-  
rem.

The maid stands by her  
father.

Confedit prope ripam A- *He sat down by the bank*  
nienis. *of Auien.*

Procumbit propter rivum. *He lies down by the*  
*stream.*

Accepit vulnus in capite *He received a wound in*  
secundum aurem. *his head by his ear.*

Cæcus conductus est stare *The blind man was hired*  
secus viam. *to stand by the ways*  
*side.*

Eodem die factus est cer- *The same day he was in-*  
tior ab exploratoribus, *formed by the scouts,*  
hostes confedisse prope *that the enemies had*  
montem. *pitched close by the*  
*mountain.*

Excep. (6.) By, before the proper Name of  
a City, is made by Per or Præter; Sometimes an  
Ablative Case without a Preposition.

Phæbidas, cum iter face- *Phæbidas, when he was*  
ret per Thebas, occu- *marching by Thebes, seiz-*  
pavit arcem. *ed the castle.*

Direxerunt cursum præ- *They directed their course*  
ter Thebas Demetria- *by Thebes, to Demetri-*  
dem. *as.*

Transierunt Mileto. *They past by Miletus.*

Res nummaria constituta *The money matter was*  
est de communi sen- *settled by the common*  
tentia. *opinion.*

Homines facient judi- *Men will make a judge-*  
cium facti tui, non *ment of your action, not*  
tam ex consilio, quam *so much by your intent,*  
ex eventu. *as by the event.*



## R U L E XII.

In, At, and On are Signs of the Ablative Case.

Excep. (1.) In before a word signifying Place, or somewhat like it; is made by the Preposition in.

Quum Cæsar esset in Gallia citeriori, in hi-bern's, crebri rumores afferebantur ad eum.

*While Cæsar was in bi-ther Gaul, in winter quarters, frequent re-ports were brought to him.*

Polliciti sunt magnam multitudinem ad id bel-lum, in communi con-silio Belgarum.

*They promised a great multitude for that war, in the common-assembly of the Belgæ.*

Ostendit quid reprehenda-  
dat in eo.

*He shews what he finds  
fault with in him.*

Sequani soli non aude-  
bant queri, vel in oc-  
culto.

*The Sequani alone did not  
dare to complain, even in  
secret.*

Excep. (2.) At, when it signifies by or near a place is made by Ad, or Apud: Also before time appointed.

Constituit castella ad ex-  
tremas fossas.

*He erected castles at the  
ends of the ditches.*

Cummunis classis Gre-  
ciæ confligit cum clas-  
sariis regiis primum  
apud Artemisium in-  
ter Eubœam continen-  
temque terram.

*The common fleet of Greece  
engaged first with the  
king's fleet at Artemi-  
sium, betwixt Eubœa  
and the continent.*

Decedemus ad constitu-  
tum diem.

*We will depart at the ap-  
pointed day.*

Ibi cognoscebat quæ age-  
rentur ad Avaricum.

*There he got intelligence  
what things were doing  
at Avaricum.*

Perierunt ut capti apud  
Granicum amnem  
redderentur.

*They desired that those  
who had been taken at  
the river Granicus  
might be restored.*

Excep. (3.) On, when it relates to part or side  
is made by A, Ab, or E, Ex. Also after Verbs  
signifying to depend.

Statuebat duo tigna junc-  
ta ad eundem modum,  
ab inferiore parte pon-  
tis.

*He set up two rafters  
joined after the same  
manner, on the lower  
side of the bridge.*

Cæsar jubet castra mu-  
niri vallo altiore ex-  
omnibus partibus.

*Cæsar commands the camp  
to be fortified with an  
higher trench on all  
sides.*

Pendemus ab uno casu.

*We depend on one chance.*

Quod putas me errare,  
qui putem rempubli-  
cam pendere e Bru-  
to ; sic se res habet.

*Whereas you think that I  
mistake, in thinking that  
the commonwealth de-  
pends on Brutus ; the  
matter is thus.*

Hostes non intermiserunt  
subeuntes ex inferiore  
loco a fronte ; et in-  
stabant ab utroque la-  
tere.

*The enemies did not cease  
coming up from the low-  
er place on the front ;  
and they pressed upon us  
on each flank.*

Excep. (4.) In is sometimes made by Ab, Ad,  
Apud, Cum, De, Ex, Per, Sub ; in the power of,  
Penes.

A morbo valui, ab ani-  
mo æger fui.

*I was well in body, but  
sick in mind.*

Mihi apud forum dixit.	<i>He told me in the market.</i>
Quæ asportata sunt Romam, videmus ad ædem honoris atque virtutis; itemque aliis in locis.	<i>What things were carried away to Rome, we see them in the temple of honour and virtue; and in other places.</i>
Latrones surgunt de nocte, ut jugulent homines.	<i>Thieves rise in the night, that they may cut mens throats.</i>
Vixit in ea civitate cum magno honore.	<i>He lived in that city in great honour.</i>
Conatus est oppugnare oppidum ex itinere.	<i>He endeavoured to assault the town in his march.</i>
Fecit per ipsum tempus induciarum.	<i>He did it in the time of truce.</i>
De quibus insulis nonnulli scripserunt, noctem esse continuos dies triginta, sub bruma.	<i>Concerning which isles some have written, that it is night there for thirty days continually, in winter.</i>
Solvit pecuniam, quæ erat penes se.	<i>He payed the money, which was in his power,</i>

Excep. (5.) Sometimes At is made by Ab, Cum, In, Inter, Sub, Super.

Quò tanta machinatio instructa est, ab tanto spatio.	<i>To what purpose was so great a machine prepared, at so great a distance.</i>
Abiit cum diluculo.	<i>He went away at break of day.</i>
Vel heri in convivio, quam immodestus fuisti?	<i>No longer since than yesterday at the feast, how immodest was thou?</i>
Si hoc tibi accidisset inter cœnam.	<i>If this had happened to you at supper time.</i>

Sub adventum Prætoris  
Romani, Hannibal ex-  
cessit agro Nolano.

*At the coming of the Ro-  
man Prætor, Hanni-  
bal quitted the country of  
Nola.*

Omnes loquebantur in  
commune de hujus ne-  
quitia super cœnam.

*All talked in common of  
his wickedness at sup-  
per.*

Excep. (6.) On, is sometimes made by Ad, De,  
In, Sub, Super.

Cæsar, omni exercitu ad  
utramque partem mu-  
nitionum disposito,  
prælium committi ju-  
bet.

*Cæsar, having placed all  
the army on both sides of  
the fortifications, or-  
ders the battle to be  
fought.*

Contendit in fines Ner-  
viorum de improviso.

*He hastens to the territo-  
ries of the Nervii on  
a sudden.*

Habuit annulum in di-  
gito.

*He had a ring on his fin-  
ger.*

Reliquit Britanniam sub  
sinistra.

*He left Britain on the  
left hand.*

Nemo eorum redierit,  
qui missi erant eodem,  
super tali causa.

*None of these had return-  
ed, who had been sent  
to the same place, on  
such occasion.*

Excep. (7.) The proper Name of a city, after  
In or At, is put in the Genitive Case, if it be the  
or second Declension, and singular Number.

Also, in the House, or at Home, and on the  
Ground.

Mansimus Capuæ.

*We tarried at Capua.*

Archytas dixit Catoni  
Tarenti, nullam esse

*Archytas said to Cato at  
Tarentum, that there  
perstern*

pestem capitaliorem,  
voluptate corporis.

is no more destructive  
plague, than the plea-  
sure of the body.

An eris domi cras?

Will you be at home to mor-  
row?

Corpus mortuum eo tem-  
pore jacebat humi.

The dead body at that  
time lay on the ground.

Quum accerime comi-  
nus pugnaretur, hos-  
tes loco et numero,  
nostri virtute confide-  
rent; subito sunt Ædui  
visi ab latere aperto,  
quos Cæsar miserat ab  
dextra parte alio ad-  
scensu, manus disti-  
nendæ causa.

While they were fighting  
very briskly hand is  
band, the enemies de-  
pending on their place,  
and number our men on  
their valour, the Ædii  
appeared suddenly on  
our open flank, whom  
Cæsar had sent on the  
right side by another as-  
cent, for the sake of  
separating the army.

Rediit eo ipso die.

He returned on that very  
day.

Avis confedit in proxima  
turri.

A bird sat on the next  
tower.

Sub occasum solis desti-  
terunt.

They gave over at sun-  
set.

Tenuit navem in salo,  
procul ab insula, in  
anchoris.

He kept the ship in the  
main sea, far from the  
island, at anchor.

## R U L E X H I.

Several Signs are made by Prepositions.

Chiefly these, from, through, after, ac-  
cording to: Also against, among, between,  
about, above, over, before, behind.

Excep.



Excep. (1.) From, after words signifying to hinder, to deliver, to be free or safe, is a Sign of the Ablative Case; and before the proper Name of a City: Also before Home and the Country.

Also, Through, when it signifies, by Reason of, or all over.

Also, After, joined with Manner.

Also, According to, before Custom, Usage, Fashion, Proverb, Pleasure.

Hostes prohibuerunt nostros aqua.

*The enemies kept our men from the water.*

Libera me miserum hoc metu, quam primum.

*Deliver me a wretched man from this fear, as soon as possible.*

Alexandria fere tuta est incendio.

*Alexandria is for the most part safe from fire.*

Careo isto errore, quo plerique solent angere decessu amicorum.

*I am free from that mistake, with which most men are wont to be troubled at the death of their friends.*

Crassus, multis viris fortibus evocatis nominatione Tolosa, introduxit exercitum in fines Sotiatium.

*Crassus, having called out many valiant men from Thelouse by name, brought the army into the territories of the Sotiates.*

Nonnulli adolescentes secuti sunt rectam viam vitæ bonitate naturæ.

*Some young men have followed a right course of life, through goodness of nature.*

Meo pristino more dicendi.

*After my former manner of speaking.*

Naves excubuerunt iussu Bruti ad portum consuetudine quotidiana.

*The ships watched in the harbour by the command of Brutus, according to daily custom.*

Dimitti

Dimittit nuncios tota  
civitate Æduorum.

*He sends abroad messen-  
gers through all the  
state of the Ædui.*

Note. From, after Verbs of taking away, is com-  
monly, a Sign of the Dative Case.

Inimici mei ademerunt  
mea mihi.

*My enemies have taken  
away my goods from  
me.*

Dumnorix putavit, si  
Romani superavissent  
Helvetios, essent erep-  
turi libertatem Æduis,  
una cum reliqua Gal-  
lia.

*Dumnorix thought if the  
Romans should conquer  
the Helvetii, they would  
take away liberty from  
the Ædui, together with  
the rest of Gaul.*

Illud est absurdum, quod  
quidam dicunt, se ni-  
hil detracturos paren-  
ti, aut fratri, com-  
modi sui causa; aliam  
rationem esse civium  
reliquorum.

*That is absurd, which  
some say, that they will  
take nothing away from  
a parent, or brother,  
for the sake of their  
own profit; but that  
the case is different  
with respect to other ci-  
tizens.*

Quum lux appeteret;  
veriti ne ab latere a-  
perto ex superioribus  
castris circumveniren-  
tur, se ad suos rece-  
perunt.

*When day drew near;  
they fearing to be sur-  
rounded on the open  
frank from the upper  
camp, betook themselves  
to their friends.*

De loco quidem nunc  
abiit pestilentia.

*Now indeed the pestilence  
is gone from the place.*

Sine me nunc vivere mo-  
do meo.

*Suffer me now to live ac-  
cording to my own hu-  
mour.*

Fortitan quispiam dixe-  
rit; nonne igitur

*Perhaps some one may have  
said; if a wise man*  
sapient

piens, si fame ipse conficiatur, abstulerit cibum alteri homini ad nullam rem utili? minime vero.

*be ready to die with hunger, shall he not take meat away from another man who is good for nothing? No indeed.*

Multi principes civitatis profugerunt Roma.

*Many princes of the city fled from Rome.*

Excep. (2.) If another Sign be set for the Sign To, the Noun must be the Dative Case.

Also any Sign included in a Verb compound.

Note On or Upon, may be said to be set for the Sign To, after bestow; among, after distribute, or divide; against after to shut or Sin; between, after to appoint, referring to more Parties than one.

Existimaverunt sibi non esse omnia tribuenda uni.

*They thought themselves concerned not to bestow all things upon one man.*

Sumit equos a tribunis, et distribuit Germanis.

*He takes horses from the tribunes, and distributes them among the Germans.*

Simul ipse conventus Cordubæ clausit portas Varroni.

*At the same time the very assembly at Corduba shut the gates against Varro.*

Si quid peccat, mihi peccat.

*If he offends in any thing, he offends against me.*

Cum tribuisssem multum temporis philosophiæ, discendi causa; posteaquam honoribus inserviri cœpi, tantum erat philosophiæ loci,

*Having bestowed much time on philosophy, for the sake of learning; after I began to seek for places of honour, there was so much room for quantum*

quantum superfuerat  
amicorum et reipubli-  
cæ temporibus.

*philosophy, as remained  
from the occasions of my  
friends and the common  
wealth.*

Mars præsidet armis.  
Ferrum male committi-  
tur irato.

*Mars presides over arms.  
A sword is ill trusted with  
an angry man.*

Antepone virtutem divi-  
tiis.

*Prefer virtue before riches.*

Præerat exercitui.

*He was over the army.*

Indixit bellum volupta-  
ti.

*He declared war against  
pleasure.*

Multa pericula impen-  
dunt nobis perpetuo.

*Many dangers hang over  
us continually.*

Cœperunt paulatim sub-  
trahere se pugnae.

*They began to withdraw  
themselves from the fight  
by little and little.*

Excep. (3.) Whatever Sign comes after a Noun  
it requires a Genitive Case.

Ea gens habet summam  
opinionem justitiæ.

*That nation hath an ex-  
traordinary reputation  
for justice.*

Dixit, se debere habere  
rationem suæ salutis.

*He said, that he ought to  
have regard to his own  
safety.*

Summæ diligentiae, ad-  
dit summam severita-  
tem imperii.

*To a very great diligence  
he adds the utmost se-  
verity in his govern-  
ment.*

Tanta incuria rei maxi-  
me necessariæ est vitu-  
peranda.

*So great negligence about a  
most necessary business  
is to be blamed.*

Cæsar profectus est ad  
bellum Ambiorigis,  
cum frumenta incipe-  
rent maturescere.

*Cæsar went to the war  
against Ambiorix, when  
the corn began to grow  
ripe.*

Delectu

Delectus sunt habendi  
beneficiorum accepto-  
rum.

*Distinctions are to be made  
between kindnesses re-  
ceived.*

Natura ipsa imposuit no-  
bis personam, magna  
cum excellentia reli-  
quarum animantium.

*Nature it self hath put  
upon us a character,  
with great excellence  
above other animals.*

Excep. (4.) When any Sign is included in the  
Verb, the Case of the Noun doth not depend upon  
that, but upon the Verb it self by some other Rule.

Videmini admirari rem  
haud difficilem.

*You seem to wonder at a  
thing not difficult.*

Magna inquis bella gessi.

*You say, I have carried on  
great wars.*

Studebat novis rebus.

*He aimed at a change of  
government.*

Divitiæ pariunt fastum.

*Riches bring forth haugh-  
tiness.*

Dies adimit ægritudi-  
nem.

*Time takes away grief.*

Ubi se diutius duci in-  
tellexit, convocavit  
principes, et accusavit  
eos graviter.

*When he found himself put  
off longer, he called the  
princes together, and ac-  
cus'd them heavily.*

## R U L E XIV.

A Noun without a Sign is the Accusative  
Case.

Excep. (1.) Words signifying Measure of Ef-  
fect and Value are put in the Genitive Case,

Also, The latter of two Nouns,

T



Tu nunquam ostendisti,  
quanti penderes il-  
lum.

*You never shewed how  
much you valued him.*

Sapiens facit voluptatem  
minimi, quod est pes-  
tis animi.

*A wise man values plea-  
sure very little, because  
it is the bane of the  
soul.*

Quanti est virtus æsti-  
manda, quæ nec potest  
eripi, nec surripiri.

*How much is virtue to be  
esteemed, which can  
neither be taken away  
by force, nor by stealth.*

Semper maximi pependi  
consilium tuum, et li-  
teras tuas non parvi  
æstimo.

*I always very much va-  
lued your advice, and  
I esteem your letters not  
a little.*

Debemus fugere defa-  
tigationem nostri.

*We ought to avoid tiring  
our selves.*

Stulti faciunt sapientiam  
minimi.

*Fools value wisdom very  
little.*

Est multum boni in ami-  
citia, multum mali in  
discordia.

*There is much good in  
friendship, much evil in  
discord.*

Sperat relictionem, et  
proditionem Consulis,  
fore gratam multis.

*He hopes that the desert-  
ing, and betraying the  
Consul, will be accepta-  
ble to many.*

Literæ habentur nihili.

*Learning is reckoned no  
thing worth.*

Parvi refert, quid homines  
sentiant de te.

*It matters little, what men  
think of thee.*

Flocci illum pendo, qui  
me pili æstimat.

*I value him not a ripple,  
who makes light of me.*

Excep. (2.) After Words signifying like or near  
the Noun must be the Dative Case.

Fortuna est simillima  
vento.

*Fortune is very like the  
wind.*

Num

Nunquam præstabo me  
dissimilem tam fortibus  
ausis.

*I will never shew my  
self unlike such brave  
attempts.*

Muta animalia carent  
humanis affectibus ;  
habent autem impul-  
sus quosdam similes  
illis.

*Dumb animals are with-  
out human affections ;  
but they have certain  
impulses like them.*

Communit castra, quam  
proxime potest hos-  
tium castris.

*He fortifies the camp, as  
near the enemies camp  
as he can.*

Celeriter deprimunt na-  
ves, quæ sunt proxi-  
mæ ei loco.

*They quickly sink the ships,  
which are next that  
place.*

Ira est simillima insanix.

*Anger is most like mad-  
ness.*

Excep. (3.) Part of time, and the Measure of  
any Thing exceeding another, are put in the Ab-  
lative Case.

Postero die Petreius pro-  
ficiscitur.

*The day after Petreius de-  
parts.*

Refecerat naves superio-  
ribus diebus.

*He had repaired the ships  
some days before.*

Sol est multis partibus  
major terrâ.

*The sun is many degrees  
bigger than the earth.*

Tanto ille vicerat supe-  
riores gloriâ, quanto  
tu præstitisti omnibus.

*So much did he excel those  
before him in glory, as  
you have excelled all.*

Eodem die certior factus  
est, hostes confedisse  
sub monte.

*The same day he was in-  
formed, that the enemies  
had pitched beneath the  
mountain.*

Idem die, paulo minus sep-  
tingenti desiderati sunt.

*That day, somewhat less  
than seven hundred  
were wanting.*

Quanto plures homines

*How many more men  
deleti*

deleti sunt impetu  
hominum, quam om-  
nibus aliis calamitati-  
bus?

have been cut off by the  
violence of men, than  
by all other calami-  
ties?

Note, Part of Time answers the Question,  
When; as continuance of Time Answers how long:  
the latter is put in the Accusative Case.

Subito sese proripiunt,  
sexta hora ejusdem  
diei.

They suddenly rush out, at  
the sixth hour of the  
same day.

Omnibus eorum ædifi-  
cijs occupatis, alio-  
runt se reliquam par-  
tem hiemis eorum co-  
piis.

Having seized all their  
houses, they maintained  
themselves the remain-  
ing part of winter, by  
their stores.

Prima nocte nemo egre-  
ditur ex castris causa  
aquandi; proximo die  
educunt universas co-  
pias ad aquam.

The first night none goes  
out of the camp for the  
sake of watering; the  
next day they bring out  
all their forces to the  
water.

Quartum jam diem sine  
pabulo retentis jumen-  
tis, colloquium petunt.

The horses being kept now  
the fourth day without  
fodder, they desire a  
conference.

Excep. (4.) When one Noun depends upon ano-  
ther, the latter must be the same Case with the for-  
mer.

This Rule contains four.

(1.) A Noun set in Apposition.

Una pars Galliae attingit  
flumen Rhenum.

One part of France bor-  
ders on the river Rhine.

Hel

Helvetii continentur una  
ex parte Jura, monte  
altissimo.

The Helvetii are bounded  
on one side by Jura, a  
very high mountain.

Ornatus est virtutibus  
lenioribus, modestiâ,  
temperantiâ, & justitiâ.

He is endued with milder  
virtues, moderation,  
temperance, and justice.

(2.) After a copula or a Verb passive.

Rosa est flos.  
Duco parsimoniam esse  
optimum.  
Horatius dicit iram esse  
furorem brevem.

The rose is a flower.  
I reckon frugality to be  
the best thing.  
Horace saith that anger is  
a short madness.

(3.) The word in the Answer is the same Case  
with that by which the question is made.

Int. Quis est pauper?  
Res. Avarus.  
Quem debemus venerari?

Who is poor?  
The covetous man.  
Whom ought we to wor-  
ship?

Deum.  
Cujus cupidus es.  
Scientiæ.

God.  
What art thou desirous of.  
Knowledge.

(4.) When a Conjunction comes between two  
Nouns, the latter is put in the same Case, with the  
former.

Pater tuus et mater sunt  
pii.  
Amor argenti et auri est  
perniciösus.  
Tellus proferit cibum ho-  
mini et pecori.

Thy father and mother  
are pious.  
The love of gold and silver  
is pernicious.  
The earth brings forth  
fruit for man and beast.

Aut opes aut voluptates  
expetuntur a plerif-  
que.

Opera animi sunt multo  
majora, quam corporis.

Adolescentes incidunt in  
morbos facilius, quam  
senes.

*Either riches or pleasure  
are desired by most men.*

*The works of the soul are  
much greater, than those  
of the body.*

*Young men fall into dis-  
eases more easily, than  
old men.*

Note, The conjunction Quam is often omitted,  
and then the Noun following must be the Ablative  
Case.

Nihil est dulcius menti  
luce veritatis.

Nullum officium est, ma-  
gis necessarium refe-  
renda gratia.

Periculosa et callida con-  
silia videntur multis,  
et majora et splendi-  
diora quietis cogita-  
tionibus.

*Nothing is pleasanter to  
the mind than the light  
of truth.*

*No duty is more necessary  
than gratitude.*

*Dangerous and crafty de-  
signs seem to many, but  
greater and more splen-  
did than quiet studies.*

## R U L E XV.

To, before a Verb, is a Sign of the in-  
finitive Mood.

Excep. (1.) When the Sign To, notes the End  
of an Action, the Verb following must be made by  
the gerund in dum, or future in dus with Ad.

Hæc multitudo convenit  
ad audiendum.

*This multitude comes to-  
gether to hear.*



Cæsar respondit legatis,  
se sumpturum esse  
diem ad deliberandum.

Nos oportet esse conten-  
tos eo tempore, quod  
datur nobis ad viven-  
dum.

Comparavi me ad res-  
pondendum.

Note (1.) If a Noun follow, the Gerund is  
changed into a Future in *du*, and made to agree  
with it.

Proficiscitur cum duabus  
legionibus ad perfe-  
quendos Carnutes.

Oppida sua omnia in-  
cendunt, ut reditiōis  
domum spe sublata, ef-  
fent paratiores ad om-  
nia pericula subeunda.

Brachia modo atque hu-  
meri militum erant li-  
beri ab aqua ad sus-  
tinenda arma.

Quibus epistolis laceffit-  
sum a te ad rescriben-  
das literas.

Note (2.) An infinitive mood used in this Sense  
may sometimes be made by a potential, with *Ut* or  
*Qui*.

Credo illum jam adsu-

*Cæsar answered the am-  
bassadors, that he would  
take time to consider.*

*We ought to be content  
with that time, which is  
given us to live.*

*I prepared myself to an-  
swer.*

*He departs with two le-  
gions to fall upon the  
Carnutes.*

*They burn all their towns,  
that the hope of re-  
turning home being ta-  
ken away, they might  
be more ready to under-  
go all dangers.*

*The arms and shoulders  
only of the soldiers were  
free from the water to  
bear up their armour.*

*By which letters I have  
been provoked by you  
to send letters in an  
answer.*

*I believe he will be here  
turum*

turum esse, ut eripiat  
mulierem.

Cæsar misit equitatum,  
qui sustineret impe-  
tum hostium.

Ubi mittunt legatos ad  
Cæsarem, qui doceant,  
auxilia non missa esse  
ex sua civitate in  
Treviros.

Aristides delectus est, qui  
constitueret, quantum  
pecuniæ quæque civi-  
tas daret ad classes ædi-  
ficandas, exercituque  
comparandos.

Premittit equitatum, qui  
videant, quas in partes  
hostes iter faciant.

presently to take away  
the woman.

Cæsar sent the cavalry to  
withstand the onset of  
the enemies.

The Ubi send ambassadors  
to Cæsar to acquaint  
him, that auxiliaries had  
not been sent from their  
state to the Treviri.

Aristides was chosen to ap-  
point, how much money  
every state should con-  
tribute for the building  
of fleets, and for the  
raising armies.

He sends the horse before  
to see, what way the  
enemies are marching.

Excep. (2.) After a Noun or Adnoun governing  
a Genitive Case, the Infinitive Mood is made by  
the gerund in di.

Quæsierunt tempus in-  
terficiendi illum.

Multi cupiunt opes, ut  
habeant facultatem  
gratificandi amicis.

Sunt mille artes nocen-  
di.

Voluptas sæpe relinquit  
causam poenitendi.

Natura est dux optima  
recte vivendi.

Spes impunitatis est  
maxima illecebra peccan-  
di.

They sought an opportunity  
to kill him.

Many desire riches, that  
they may have ability  
to gratify their friends.

There are a thousand arts  
to hurt.

Pleasure often leaveth  
cause to repent.

Nature is a very good  
guide to live well.

The hope of impunity is  
a very great temptation  
to sin.

Nature

Natura tribuit animantibus aliud tempus agendi, aliud quiescendi.

Nature hath given to animals one time to act, another to rest.

Excep. (3.) After a Copula, the Infinitive Mood is made by the future in rus.

Nunc sumus acturi Menandri Eunuchum.

We are now to act Menander's Eunuch.

Comburent omne frumentum, præter quod secum portaturi erant.

They burn all the corn, except what they were to carry with them.

Servilius, vir clarissimus, est laturus sententiam de te.

Servilius, a very famous man, is to pass sentence upon thee.

Quoniam omnis disputatio futura est de officio, placet ante definire, quid sit officium.

Forasmuch as all the discourse is to be concerning duty, I think fit to define, what is duty.

Ancenses me tantos labores suscepturum fuisse, si essem terminaturus gloriam iisdem finibus, quibus vitam?

Dost thou think that I would have undertaken so great labours, if I were to terminate my glory with the same bounds, as my life?

Note (1.) Sometimes the words About or Like, come between the Copula and the Sign To; but without any Alteration in the Latin.

Quis bonus dubitet optetere mortem pro patria, si sit profuturus ei?

What good man would refuse to suffer death for his country, if he should like to profit it.

Cura ut sciam diem, quo sis exiturus Roma.

Take care that I may know the day, in which you are about to go from Rome.

Si

Si mansisses Romæ, facillime teneremus pulchellum nostrum, aut certe possemus scire, quid esset factururus.

*If you had tarried at Rome, we should very easily keep our pretty fellow, or at least might know, what he was about to do.*

Cognosce itinera nostra, ut statuas, ubi nos visurus sis.

*Know thou our journeys, that thou mayst judge, where thou art like to see us.*

Note. (2.) If Duty or Necessity is, implied, the Infinitive Mood after the Copula is made by the Future in *du*; and then the Nominative is turned into the Dative, and the Accusative into the Nominative, with which the Copula must agree.

Hæc oratio non nobis habenda est, cum imperita multi udine.

*We are not to make this speech, to the ignorant multitude.*

Cum jurato sententia dicenda sit, meminerit, se Deum adhibere testem.

*When a person is to give his opinion upon oath, let him remember, that he takes God to witness.*

Ne querendum quidem est nobis, qui facie sit animus, aut ubi habitet.

*We are not even to enquire, of what shape the soul is, or where it dwells.*

Sunt domesticæ fortitudines non inferiores militariibus, in quibus plus etiam, quam in his, operæ studique ponendum est nobis.

*There are domestic instances of fortitude not inferior to the military, in which also we are to lay out more labour and study, than in these.*

Nihil relinquebatur, quod posset excogitari ad or-

*Nothing was omitted, which could be contriv-*  
natum

natum portarum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, quâ Cæsar iturus erat.

Litavicus dixit, reliquas civitates contineri auctoritate Æduorum; quorum civitate transducta, Romanis non fore locum consistendi in Gallia.

Pompeius pollicetur se iturum esse in provinciam; sed non definit, ante quem diem sit iturus.

**Excep. (4.)** After a Verb of Motion, the Infinitive Mood is made by the first Supine.

Ædui mittunt legatos ad Cæsarem, rogatum auxilium.

An venis nunc, lautum peccatum tuum precibus?

Alexander pergit ad Jovem Hammonem, consultum eum de origine sua, et de eventu belli.

Segni Condrusique miserunt legatos ad Cæsarem, oratum, ne se

ad, for adorning the gates, ways, and all places, by which Cæsar was to go.

Litavicus said, that the other states were restrained by the authority of the Ædui; whose state if brought over, the Romans would have no more room to tarry in Gaul.

Pompey promiseth to go into his province; but doth not determine, before what day he is about [or intends] to go.

The Ædui send ambassadors to Cæsar, to ask aid.

Dost thou come now, to wash away thy sin with thy entreaties?

Alexander goes to Jupiter Hammon, to consult him about his own origin and about the event of the war.

The Segni and Condrusi send ambassadors to Cæsar, to beg, that he

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in hostium numero  
duceret.

Pars exercitus missa est,  
depopulatumque agros  
Romanos, et tenta-  
tum urbem ipsam.

would not reckon them  
in the number of ene-  
mies.

Part of the army was  
sent, to lay waste the  
Roman territories, and  
to attempt the city  
itself.

Excep. (5.) After several Verbs the Infinitive  
Mood is rendered by the Potential with Ut or Ne.

Ego hortor vos, ut ante-  
ponatis amicitiam om-  
nibus rebus humanis.

Persuasit Castico, ut oc-  
cuparet regnum in  
sua civitate.

Petunt, atque orant, ut  
sibi parcat.

Imperat suis, ut idem  
faciant.

Dabo operam, ut videam  
te.

Imperat Ubiis ut dedu-  
cant pecora, suaque  
omnia ex agris in op-  
pida conferant.

I exhort you, to prefer  
friendship before all  
worldly things.

He persuaded Castico to  
seize on the government  
in his own state.

They ask, and entreat him,  
to spare them.

He commands his men, to  
do the same thing.

I will do my endeavour  
to see you.

He commands the Ubi-  
ans to bring away their  
cattle, and to carry  
all their things from the  
fields into the towns.

Excep. (6.) When an English Infinitive Mood  
can be varied by a Potential with a Relative or a  
Conjunction, it must be so rendered in Latin.

Non adest amicus, qui soletur me.

Nihil novi habebam quod ad te scriberem.

No friend is present, who  
comforts me.

I had nothing new to  
write to you.

Habui hæc, quæ dicerem  
de senectute.

Omnes non possunt esse  
Scipiones, ut recor-  
dentur pugnas et tri-  
umphos.

Nihil habeo, quod in-  
cusem senectutem.

Amens fuisset, si oppugna-  
visset illos.

Quæ res etsi videbantur  
pertinere nihil ad le-  
vandam injuriâ, ta-  
men petit ab utroque,  
ne graventur deferre  
sua quoque postulata  
ad Pompeium.

Cæsar reliquit Marcum  
Antonium cum quin-  
decim cohortibus in  
Bellovacis, ne qua fa-  
cultas daretur Belgis,  
rursus capiendorum  
novorum consiliorum.

Magna laus est, et gratia  
hominibus, unum ho-  
minem elaborare in  
ea scientia, quæ sit  
multis profutura.

*I had these things to say  
concerning old age.*

*All cannot be Scipios, to  
remember battles and  
triumphs.*

*I have nothing to accuse  
old age of.*

*He would have been mad,  
to have opposed them.*

*Which things altho' they  
seemed to tend nothing  
to lessen injuries, yet he  
asks of both, that they  
would not refuse to  
carry his demands also  
to Pompey.*

*Cæsar left Mark Antony  
with fifteen regiments  
among the Bellovaci,  
that the Belgæ might  
have no opportunity a-  
gain to form new designs.*

*It is a great honour, and  
acceptable to men, for  
one man to take pains  
in that science, which  
is like to profit many.*

## R U L E XVI.

To be, is a Sign of the Infinitive Mood  
passive.

Excep. (1.) After a Copula, to be, is a Sign of  
the Future in dus.

Illi sunt habendi fortes,  
non qui faciunt inju-  
riam, sed qui propul-  
sant.

*They are to be accounted  
valiant, not who do an  
injury, but who resist  
it.*

Omne promissum non  
est præstandum.

*Every promise is not to be  
performed.*

Quoniam dictum est ma-  
jores esse imitandos,  
illud exceptum sit, ne  
vitia sint imitanda.

*Seeing it hath been said,  
that our ancestors are  
to be imitated, let it  
be excepted, that their  
vices are not to be imi-  
tated.*

Qui largiuntur cuiquam,  
id quod ei sit, illi non  
sunt iudicandi benefici,  
aut liberales.

*They who bestow on any  
one, that which may  
hurt him, are not to be  
judged bountiful, or li-  
beral.*

Multi faciunt multa te-  
meritate quadam; quæ  
beneficia non sunt  
habenda æque magna,  
atque ea, quæ iudicio,  
et considerate delata  
sunt.

*Many men do many things  
with a kind of rash-  
ness; which kindnesses  
are not to be esteemed  
equally great, as those  
which are bestowed  
with judgment and con-  
sideration.*

Nec vero sunt imperia  
expetenda, ac potius  
non accipienda inter-  
dum, aut deponenda.

*Nor indeed are govern-  
ments to be desired, and  
rather sometimes not to  
be received, or laid  
down.*

Virtus est expetenda  
propter se.

*Virtue is to be desired for  
its own sake.*

Excep. (2.) The Infinitive Mood passive signify-  
ing the End of an Action, is rendered by the Po-  
tential with Ut, or a Future in dus.

Quid faciam, ut recipiar

*What shall I do, to be ad-  
in*

in amicitiam senatus,  
populique Romani.

Concessit quædam bona  
civium diripienda.

Nolite adimere eum, cui  
cupio tradere rempub-  
licam incolumem, ab  
his tantis periculis de-  
fendendam.

Cæsar misit exploratores,  
ut fieret certior de  
consiliis hostium.

Quum ei essent omnes  
honores decreti, tota-  
que respublica domi  
bellique tradita, ut  
unius arbitrio gerere-  
tur; profectus classe  
in Asiam, recidit in  
invidiam, quod apud  
Cymen gesserat rem-  
minus ex sententia.

Sin erunt merita, ut gra-  
tia non sit ineunda,  
sed referenda, major  
quædam cura est ad-  
hibenda.

Excep. (3.) After certain Adnouns, the Infini-  
tive Mood passive is made by the latter Supine.

mitted into the friend-  
ship of the senate, and  
people of Rome.

He granted some goods of  
the citizens to be plun-  
dered.

Do ye not take away him,  
to whom I desire to de-  
liver the common wealth  
safe, to be defended from  
these so great dan-  
gers.

Cæsar sent Scouts, to be  
informed of the designs  
of the enemies.

After all manner of hon-  
ours had been voted  
for him, and the whole  
government both at  
home and in the war  
delivered to him, to be  
managed at the pleasure  
of him alone; he going  
with the fleet into Asia,  
fell under their hatred  
again, because he had  
not managed the busi-  
ness at Cyme to their  
mind.

But if there shall be ob-  
ligations, that a favour  
is not to be done, but  
required, some greater  
care is to be taken.

Sum extra noxam, sed  
non est facile purga-  
tu.

Idem est turpe dictu,  
quod est foedum fac-  
tu.

Quorsum hæc tam mul-  
ta de Maximo? quia  
profecto videtis, nefas  
esse dictu, talem senec-  
tutem fuisse miseram.

Homines dubitant id,  
quod in deliberatio-  
nem cadit, honestum-  
ne factu sit, an turpe.

Cum in hominibus ju-  
vandis, aut mores aut  
fortuna spectari soleat;  
dictu quidem est pro-  
clive, itaque vulgo  
loquuntur, se, in be-  
neficiis collocandis,  
sequi mores hominum,  
non fortunam; honesta oratio est.

*I am without fault, but  
it is not an easy thing to  
be cleared.*

*The same thing is unfit to  
be spoken, which is  
shameful to be done.*

*To what end these so  
many things concerning  
Maximus? Why truly  
because ye see, it is a  
thing unlawful to be  
spoken, that such an old  
age was miserable.*

*Men doubt of that, which  
falls under delibera-  
tion, whether it be fit  
to be done, or unfit.*

*Whereas in helping men,  
either their behaviour,  
or their fortune is wont  
to be considered; it is  
a thing easy to be spo-  
ken, and so they com-  
monly say, that in besto-  
wing kindnesses, they  
regard the behaviour of  
men, not their fortune;  
the saying is plausible.*

## R U L E XVII.

The Word formed from the English Verb  
by adding the letter d, or any other Change  
is the preterperfect Tense.

Except



Excep. (1.) When any Thing is spoken of, as present in some past Time, the Verb must be the preterimperfect Tense.

Eo tempore Dumnorix obtinebat principatum, et erat maxime acceptus plebi.

Qui scire posses, aut ingenium noscere, dum ætas, metus, et magister prohibebant.

Tum servabat itinera nostra.

Uno tempore et æstus complebat naves longas, et tempestas afflictabat onerarias.

Nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime propter altitudinem maris, qui ferebat aquilam, inquit, desilite milites.

Videtisne, ut apud Homerum sæpissime Nestor de virtutibus suis prædicet; jam enim vivebat tertiam ætatem hominum; ex ejus lingua, melle dulcior fluebat oratio; ad quam suavitatem nullis egebat corporis viribus.

*At that time Dumnorix held the chief place, and was most acceptable to the common people.*

*How could you know him, or understand his temper, while his age, fear, and the master restrained him.*

*He then watched our marches.*

*At one time both the tide filled the men of war, and the storm shattered the ships of burden.*

*While our soldiers delayed, especially because of the depth of the sea, he who carried the eagle, saith, leap ye down O soldiers.*

*Do ye not see, how Nestor in Homer very often boasts of his own virtues; for he was now living the third age of man; from his tongue flowed discourse sweeter than honey; for which sweetness he needed no strength of body.*

Note (1.) Did is sometimes a Sign of the preterimperfect Tense; Have, never.

Cyrus moriens dixit filiis, dum eram vobiscum, non videbatis animum meum; sed cum esse in hoc corpore intelligebatis, ex iis rebus quas gerebam; eundem igitur credite esse, etiam si videbitis nullum.

*Cyrus as he was dying said to his sons, additis I was with you, you did not see my soul; but you perceived that it was in this body, by those things which I performed; wherefore believe ye that the same exists, although ye shall see none.*

Mons altissimus impendebat.

*A very high mountain did hang over.*

Note (2.) Have is sometimes a Sign of the present Tense; Did, never.

Jamdudum hic adsum.

*I have been here a long time.*

Nunc autem dicenda sunt, quæ harum virtutum propria, de quibus jamdiu loquimur.

*But now we must shew, what are the properties of these virtues, which we have been now a long time speaking of.*

Quorum manus ac tela, ego jamdiu vix abs te contineo, Catilina.

*Whose hands and weapons, now a long time I have scarce withheld from thee, O Catiline.*

Me quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, ut a studiis, nullo unquam tempore, aut commodum, aut otium abstraxerit, aut volup-

*Why should I be ashamed, who for several years have so lived, that no profit, or love of ease hath at any time drawn me off from my studies,*

tas avocarit, aut som-  
nus retardarit.

*nor bath pleasure called  
me away, nor sleep  
hindered me.*

Excep. (2.) After Had, 'tis the preterpluperfect  
Tense.

Non exsolvit id, quod  
promiserat.

*He did not perform that,  
which he had promis-  
ed.*

Tum demum Liscus pro-  
ponit, quod antea ta-  
cuerat.

*Then at length Liscus dis-  
closeth, what he had be-  
fore concealed.*

Oratio Vercingetorigis  
non fuit ingrata Gal-  
lis; maxime quod  
ipse animo non de-  
fecerat, neque con-  
spectum multitudinis  
fugerat.

*The oration of Vercinge-  
torix was not unac-  
ceptable to the Gauls;  
especially because he had  
not sunk in his courage,  
nor had he avoided the  
sight of the multitude.*

Jubebat principes earum  
civitatum, quos sibi ad  
consilium capiendum  
delegerat, ad se con-  
venire.

*He ordered the princes of  
those states, whom he  
had chosen for himself  
to advise with, to come  
to him.*

Vercingetorix summæ  
potentiæ adolescens;  
cujus pater principa-  
tum totius Galliæ ob-  
tinuerat, et ob eam  
causam quod regnum  
appetabat, ab civitate  
erat interfectus, con-  
vocatis clientibus suis,  
facile eos incendit.

*Vercingetorix a young man  
of very great power,  
whose father had held  
the chief place in all  
Gaul, and because he  
sought the government,  
had been slain by the  
state; having called  
his clients together, ca-  
sily inflamed them.*

Si ibit inficias, annulus  
quem amiserat, erit tes-  
tis mecum.

*If he shall deny it, the ring  
which he had lost, will  
be a witness with me.*

Excep. (3.) After a copula, 'tis the passive Voice.

Magno militum studio,  
paucis diebus opus ef-  
ficitur.

*By the great diligence of  
the soldiers, the work is  
accomplished in a few  
days.*

Accipite orationem Ar-  
chytae, quæ mihi tra-  
dita est, cum essem ado-  
lescens Tarenti.

*Hear ye the speech of Ar-  
chytae, which was de-  
livered to me, when I  
was a young man at  
Tarentum.*

Etsi laudabilior est de-  
fensio hominum, ta-  
men accusatio nocen-  
tium persæpe proba-  
ta est.

*Altho the defending of  
men is more commen-  
dable, yet the accusa-  
tion of the guilty hath  
been often approved.*

Non semper viator a la-  
trone, nunquam  
latro a viatore occidi-  
tur.

*The traveller is not always  
killed by the robber;  
the robber is sometimes  
killed by the traveller.*

Note (1.) Sometimes the Signs of the present Tense require a preterperfect.

Nihil loci relictum est  
preci.

*No room is left for in-  
terpret.*

Tandem causa inventa  
est, solvisti fidem.

*At length a pretence is  
found out, thou hast broke  
thy word.*

Amavi virtutem illius  
viri, quæ extincta non  
est.

*I loved the virtue of that  
man, which is not ex-  
tinguished.*

Note (2.) Was and Were, sometimes require a preterimperfect Tense.

Id oppidum natura loci  
sic muniebatur, ut ad  
ducendum bellum fa-  
cultatem magnam da-  
ret.

Tum erant senatores in  
agris, et iidem senes.

Nacti sunt locum egre-  
gie munitum, qui ut  
tum videbatur, jam  
ante præparatus erat  
causa domesticæ belli.

*That town was so fortified  
by the nature of the  
place, that it gave  
great advantage for  
prolonging the war.*

*At that time there were  
senators in the fields,  
and the same old men.*

*They got a place very well  
fortified, which as was  
then manifest, had been  
prepared before upon the  
account of a domestick  
war.*

Note (3.) Several Verbs have the passive Signs  
in the active Voice; such as come, gone, far, ri-  
sen, &c. The Signs of the present for the preter  
Tense; and the preter for the preterpluperfect.

Homo reliquit me, et a-  
biit.

Principes Britanniae, qui  
ad ea quæ Cæsar ius-  
serat facienda conve-  
nerant, inter se col-  
locuti sunt.

*The man hath left me, and  
is gone.*

*The princes of Britain,  
who were come together  
to do those things which  
Cæsar had command-  
ed, talk'd among them-  
selves.*

Æstas venit.

Hyems præterierat.

Luna occidit.

Lucifer ortus erat.

*The summer is come.*

*The winter was past.*

*The moon is set.*

*The morning star was  
risen.*

Cum venissemus in hor-  
tos Bruti auguris,  
commentandi causa,  
tu non adfuisti.

*When we were come into  
the gardens of Brutus  
the augur, for the sake  
of disputing, you were  
not present.*

Idem



Idem semper dicebat, animos hominum esse divinos, iisque reditum in coelum patere, cum e corpore excessissent, optimoque et iustissimo cuique expeditissimum.

*The same man would always say, that the souls of men are divine, and that a return to heaven lies open to them, when they were departed out of the body, and that the most ready, to every best and most righteous one.*

Viginti minæ perierunt.

*The twenty pounds are lost.*

Germani consueverunt equitare sine ephippiis.

*The Germans are wont to ride without saddles.*

Excep. (4.) After the Word Being, it is a Participle Preter.

Bibulus prohibitus terra multos dies, non potuit sustinere vim morbi.

*Bibulus being kept from land several days, could not bear the strength of his disease.*

Artes exercitationesque virtutum, sunt arma aptissima senectutis, quæ in omni ætate cultæ, cum multum diuque vixeris, afferunt mirificos fructus.

*The arts and exercises of virtues, are the fittest arms of old age, which being improved in every age, bring forth wonderful fruits, when you shall have lived much and long.*

Romani cursu et spatio pugnae defatigati, non facile sustinebant recentes et integros.

*The Romans being tired with running, and with the continuance of the battle, did not easily withstand fresh and sound men.*

Note. Sometimes the word Being is omitted.

Utilitas parva per amicum non tam delectat, quam amor ipse amici.

*Profit gotten by means of a friend doth not so much delight, as the love itself of a friend.*

Ariovistus dixit se habere sedes in Gallia, concessas sibi a Gallis ipsis.

*Ariovistus said that he had a settlement in Gaul, granted him by the Gauls themselves.*

## R U L E XVII.

A Word ending in ing is the Participle of the present Tense.

Excep. (1.) If it follow a Copula, they are both made by a Verb.

Ego lego.

*I am reading.*

Tu loqueris interea.

*Thou art talking the mean time.*

Id de quo agimus est praeclarum.

*That which we are treating of is excellent.*

Da id negotii mihi; tamen perge facere has nuptias, ut ut facis.

*Leave that business to me; do you nevertheless, go on to make up the match, as you are doing.*

Loquimur de iis amicis, quos videmus, aut de quibus memoriam accepimus.

*We are speaking of those friends, whom we see, or of whom we have received an account.*

Note (1.) The passive Voice is express the same Way.

Ea res nunc agitur ipsa.

*That very thing is now doing.*

Puto me fore Laodiceæ primo die mensis, ubi commorabor perpau-  
cos dies, dum pecunia accipitur.

*I think I shall be at Laodiceæ the first day of the month, where I will tarry a few days, while the money is receiving.*

Commemorant hiberna Cæsaris oppugnari.

*They make mention, that Cæsar's winter quarters are assailing.*

Faber ædificat domum.

*The carpenter is building an house.*

Domus ædificatur a fabro.

*The house is building by a carpenter.*

Averte animum a me parumper, et puta Lælium ipsum loqui.

*Turn away your mind from me a little, and think that Lælius himself is speaking.*

Note (2.) Was or Were before a Word ending in ing, always require a preterimperfect Tense, whether active or passive.

Helvetii transibant flumen.

*The Helvetii were passing the river.*

Simul clamor fremitusque eorum, qui veniebant cum impedimentis, oriebatur.

*At the same time a shout and noise of those, who were coming with the carriages, arose.*

Herus jussit me observare Pamphilum ut, scirem, quid ageret de nuptiis.

*My master ordered me to observe Pamphilus, that I might know, what he was doing about the marriage.*

Parte jam obsidum tradita, quum reliqua administrarentur, e-

*Part of the hostages being now delivered, while other things were*

*quitatus*

quitatus hostium procul visus est.

Eo ipso tempore ad te ibam.

Helvetii jam in Æduorum fines pervenerant, et agros populabantur.

Neque jam cogitabat, ut aliquid acquireret, sed ut reduceret exercitum incolumem Agendicum.

De pueris in Græciam transportandis tum cogitabam, cum fuga ex Italia quæri videbatur.

Nunc postquam videt nuptias apparari domi, ancilla missa est illico accersitum obstetricem, et ut adferat puerum simul.

Pecunia portabatur.

managing, the enemies cavalry was seen afar off.

At that very time I was coming to you.

The Helvetii were now come into the territories of the Ædui, and were wasting their lands.

Nor was he now considering, how he might acquire somewhat, but how he might bring back his army safe to Agendicum.

I was then thinking of transporting the boys into Greece, when a flight out of Italy seemed to be attempting.

Now after she sees that the wedding was preparing at home, the maid is forthwith sent to call the midwife, and to bring the child at the same time.

The money was carrying.

Excep. (2.) If it imply Time past, it is made either by a Participle preter, of a Verb dependent agreeing with the Noun before, of a Verb passive with the noun following in the Ablative Case; or else by a preterimperfect, or preterpluperfect potential with Cum.

Note. It then implies the Time past, When it may be varied by the preter Tense, with Having before it

Senex

Senex complexus me col-  
lacrymavit.

Nuptias matris petit,  
promissa adoptione  
filiorum.

Brutii Lucanique cum  
auxilia a finitimis con-  
traxissent, acrius bel-  
lum repetiverat.

Cæsar quum statuisset a-  
gere hiemem in conti-  
nenti, imperat obfi-  
des.

Sextius Baculus, qui re-  
lictus erat æger in  
præsidio, diem jam  
quantum cibo carue-  
rat; hic diffusus sa-  
luti omnium, inermis  
ex tabernaculo prodit.

Ita quum recentes atque  
integri successissent de-  
fessis, Pompeiani non  
potuerunt sustinere.

Panætius, quem nos, cor-  
rectione quadam ad-  
hibita, potissimum se-  
cuti sumus, tribus ge-  
neribus præpositis, in  
quibus deliberare ho-  
mines solerent; de  
duobus generibus tri-  
bus primis libris ex-  
plicavit.

The old man embracing me  
wept.

He desires the marriage  
of the mother, promi-  
sing the adoption of her  
sons.

The Brutii and Luca-  
nians, drawing together  
auxiliaries from their  
neighbours, renewed the  
war more briskly.

Cæsar intending to pass  
the winter on the con-  
tinent, requires hos-  
tages.

Sextius Baculus, who had  
been left sick in the  
garrison, had wanted  
meat now five days;  
he distrusting the safe-  
ty of all, comes forth  
unarmed out of his  
tent.

Thus fresh and sound men  
succeeding the weary,  
the Pompeians were not  
able to withstand.

Panætius, whom we, using  
some amendment, have  
chiefly followed, hav-  
ing laid down three  
kinds, about which men  
were wont to delibe-  
rate; treated of two  
kinds in the three first  
books.



Excep. (3.) After a Verb signifying To cease, leave off or give over, or hinder, it must be the Infinitive Mood.

Aliquando dicere desistamus.

*Let us in some time leave off speaking.*

Nunquam cessavit hodie dicere contumelias, heri absenti.

*He never ceased this day casting reflections on my master, behind his back.*

Natura loci prohibebat circumvallare.

*The nature of the place hindered drawing a line.*

Non desii alloqui me, his et hujusmodi tacitis exhortationibus.

*I ceased not speaking to myself, in these or such like silent exhortations.*

Non destitit adhortari Æduos de re frumentaria.

*He did not give over exhorting the Ædui about the corn.*

Cur cessio pulsare ostium.

*Why do I forbear knocking at the gate.*

Nunquam destiti praedicare.

*I never left declaiming.*

Excep. (4) After It or There 'tis an Impersonal Passive.

Non bene creditur ripæ.

*It is no good trusting to the bank.*

Mihi istic nec feritur, nec metitur.

*There is neither sowing, nor reaping for me there.*

Non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur.

*There can be no living pleasantly, except it be living with virtue.*

His persuaderi non poterat, ut diutius morarentur.

*There was no persuading them to tarry longer.*

Effecerunt, ut hæ sepes præberent munimenta

*They brought to pass, that these hedges made a*  
insta

O

instar muri, quo non  
modo intrari, sed ne  
perspici quidem posset.

*fortification like a wall,  
through which there  
could not only be no en-  
tering, but even no  
looking.*

Totis trepidatur castris,  
ac alius ex alio causam  
tumultus quærit.

*There is a trembling all  
over the camp, and one  
enquires of another the  
cause of the tumult.*

Excep. (5) After the Particle A, 'tis the First  
Supine.

Abeo piscatum.

*I go a fishing.*

Vercingetorix profectus  
est eo, quo nostros po-  
stero die venturos arbi-  
trabatur, pabulat um.

*Vercingetorix went to that  
place, whither he thought  
that our men would  
come the day after, a  
foraging.*

Misit quinque cohortes  
in proximos segetes  
frumentatum.

*He sent five regiments into  
the next cornfields a  
getting corn.*

Excep. (6) When used as a Noun it is com-  
monly made by a Gerund or a Future in dus.

Hæc relata Scipioni, fe-  
cerunt spem incenden-  
di hostium castra.

*These things being related  
to Scipio, gave him hope  
of burning the enemy's  
camp.*

Nullum semen est utile  
serendo, ultra quadri-  
marum.

*No seed is fit for sowing  
beyond the fourth year.*

Petit ne cui rei parcat,  
ad ea perficienda quæ  
pollicetur.

*He desires him not to spare  
any thing for the accom-  
plishing these things  
which he promiseth.*

Mul

Multi impediuntur studio  
discendi.

Scire velim, quid cogites  
de exeundo.

De rebus ipsis utere tuo  
judicio, nihil enim im-  
pedio; orationem au-  
tem latinam, legendis  
nostris, efficies plenio-  
rem.

Binis cohortibus ad im-  
pedimenta tuenda re-  
lictis, reliquum exer-  
citus in agros Bituri-  
gum inducit.

Quicquid aptum est alen-  
do igni.

*Many are hindered by a  
desire of learning.*

*I would know what you  
think of going out.*

*As to the things themselves  
use thy own judgment,  
for I do not hinder it;  
but indeed by reading  
our writings, thou wilt  
render thy latin style  
more compleat.*

*Having left two regiments  
for defending the car-  
riage, he brings the  
rest of the army into the  
country of the Bituriges.*

*Whatever is fit for feed-  
ing the fire.*

## R U L E XIX.

A Noun that hath no dependance on another  
word, is put in the Ablative Case, called  
absolute.

### Subordinate Rules.

(1) The word *Having* before a Participle, is a  
sign of the Ablative Case absolute.

Note (1) The Participle must be the Preter  
Tense.

Note (2) The Noun following the Participle  
must be the Ablative Case.

Illi, nulla coacta manu,  
in sylvas confugiunt.

*They having got no army  
together, flee into the  
woods.*

Ille, obsidibus acceptis, confirmat, se habiturum esse eos hostium numero, si Ambiorigem recepissent.

Firmo præsidio ad pontem relicto, reliquas copias transducit.

Bellicosissimis gentibus devictis, Cæsar quum videret nullam jam esse civitatem, quæ bellum pararet, constituit dimittere exercitum in plures partes.

Ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, existimavit sese facillime posse mederi inopiæ frumentariæ.

His rebus cognitis, Cæsar Gallorum animos confirmavit.

Excep. (1) The Participle of a Verb Deponent must agree with the Noun before it, in the Nominative Case.

Cæsar cohortatus suos, commisit prælium.

Hostes non diu commorati, nec longius ab infimo colle progressi,

*He having received the hostages, declares, that he will reckon them in the number of enemies, if they should receive Ambiorix.*

*Having left a strong garrison at the bridge, he brings over the rest of his forces.*

*Cæsar having conquered very warlike nations, when he saw that there was now no state, that prepared for war, determined to send abroad his army into several parts.*

*Having distributed the legions after this manner, he thought himself able most easily to help the want of corn.*

*Cæsar having understood these things, encouraged the minds of the Gauls.*

*Cæsar having encouraged his men, began the battle. The enemies having tarried not long, nor far advanced from the bottom of the copias*

copias in castra re-  
ducunt.

Ille usus iisdem ducibus,  
proficiscitur de media  
nocte.

Ariovistus nactus navi-  
culam deligatam ad  
ripam, profugit ea;  
nostri quites consecuti  
reliquos omnes in-  
terfecerunt.

Cæsar biduum in iis lo-  
cis moratus, discessit  
per causam cogendi  
equitatus.

tom of the hill, bring  
back their forces into  
the camp.

He having taken the same  
guides, departs about  
midnight.

Ariovistus having gotten  
a boat fastened to the  
bank, fled in it; our  
horsemen having over-  
taken all the rest slew  
them.

Cæsar having tarried  
two days in those places,  
departed under a pre-  
tence of getting the ca-  
valry together.

Excep. (2) Sometimes the Participle is better  
rendered by the Preterpluperfect Potential with  
cum or quum; especially when no Noun follows.

Centuriones, cum intel-  
lexissent quid ageretur,  
districtis gladiis occu-  
paverunt portas.

Nostri milites cum pro-  
cucurissent, atque ani-  
madvertissent a Pom-  
peianis non concurrere,  
represserunt cursum.

Milo autem, cum fuisset  
in senatu eo die quoad  
senatus dimissus est,  
venit domum.

The Centurions having  
understood what was  
doing, drawing their  
swords seized the gates.

Our soldiers having run  
forward, and observed  
that the Pompeians did  
not come to meet them,  
stopt their course.

But Milo having been in  
the senate that day, till  
the senate was dismissed,  
came home.



Excep. (3) Sometimes the Noun instead of the Ablative case absolute, is put in the Accusative, as being governed by a Verb following, and the Participle Preter must agree with it.

**Perdiccas** edocet **pedites**  
in **concionem** vocatos,  
quod facinus **moli-**  
**rentur.**

*Perdiccas having called  
the footmen to an as-  
sembly acquaints them,  
what villainy they were  
contriving.*

**Antigonus Eumenem** in  
consp<sup>ectum</sup> venire pro-  
hibitum, præcepit as-  
signari **custodibus.**

*Antigonus having for-  
bidden Eumenes to come  
into his fight, ordered  
him to be put under a  
guard.*

**Lysimachus**, cum **leo** im-  
petum faceret, manum  
am<sup>iculo</sup> involutum in  
os immer<sup>sit</sup>, arrepta-  
que **lingua**, **feram** exa-  
nimavit.

*Lysimachus, when the lion  
made at him, having  
wrapt up his hand in  
his coat, seized his  
tongue, and killed the  
beast.*

### Second Subordinate Rule.

The word Being is sometimes a sign of the Ablative Case Absolute.

Note (1) The Noun before Being is the Ablative Case.

**Senatu** extincto, quid est,  
quod dignum nobis in  
curia agere possimus?

*The senate being put down,  
what is there worthy of  
us, that we can do in the  
senat-house?*

**Helvetii** incendunt op-  
pida sua omnia, ut spe  
reditionis domum su-

*The Helvetii burn all their  
own towns, that the  
hope of returning home  
blata*

blata, paratiores essent  
ad omnia pericula sub-  
eunda.

being taken away, they  
might be more ready to  
undergo all dangers.

Prima luce confirmata  
re ab exploratoribus,  
præmittit equitatum,  
qui morarentur agmen  
novissimum.

At break of day the matter  
being confirmed by the  
scouts, he sends the  
horse before to stop the  
rear.

Note (2) If a Noun follow Being, that also is  
the Ablative Case without a Participle.

Occurrebat ei præturam  
suam futuram esse  
mancam ac debilem,  
Milone consule.

It occurred to him that his  
prætorship would be  
maimed and weak,  
Milo being consul.

Cicerone consule, conju-  
ratio Catalinæ detecta  
est.

Cicero being consul, the  
conspiracy of Catiline  
was discovered.

Credo pudicitiam mora-  
tam esse in terris, Sa-  
turno rege.

I believe that chastity tar-  
ried on earth, Saturn  
being king.

Quinetiam Favonio for-  
tissimo viro quærenti  
ex eo, qua spe fureret,  
Milone vivo, respon-  
dit, triduo illum peri-  
tuum.

Moreover Favonius a very  
valiant man enquiring  
of him, with what hope  
he raged, Milo being  
alive, he answered that  
he should die within  
three days.

Excep. (1) When the word before Being is the  
Nominative Case to the Verb.

Helvetii permoti auctori-  
tate Orgetorigis, con-  
stituerunt comparare

The Helvetii being pre-  
vailed on by the autho-  
rity of Orgetorigis, de-  
ca,

ea, quæ pertinerent  
ad proficiscendum.

*terminated to provide  
those things, which  
might be of use for  
their departure.*

Impulsi hac occasione,  
incipiunt inire cōsilia  
de bello, liberius atque  
audacius.

*They being induced by this  
opportunity, begin to  
form designs concern-  
ing war, more freely,  
and boldly.*

Interim Luterius missus  
in Ruthenos, conciliat  
eam civitatem Arver-  
nis.

*In the mean time Luterius  
being sent to the Ru-  
thens, brings over that  
state to the Arverni.*

Lætus malis suis, infert  
bellum Ptolemæo.

*He being glad of his mis-  
fortunes, makes war  
upon Ptolemy.*

Excep. (2.) If there be no Participle Preter,  
the word after Being must be rendered by the  
Preterimperfect Potential passive, with cum or  
quum.

Note. Sometimes it is thus rendered, when the  
Verb hath a Participle of the Preter Tense.

Cum Themistocles ex-  
posceretur ab Atheni-  
ensibus, Admetus non  
prodidit supplicem.

*Themistocles being de-  
manded by the Atheni-  
ans, Admetus did not  
betray his suppliant.*

Quum novissimum ag-  
men premeret et ab e-  
quitatu, et Afranius  
videret hostem ante se,  
nactus quendam col-  
lem, ibi constitit.

*The rear being put hard  
to it by the cavalry, and  
Afranius seeing the e-  
nemy before him, hav-  
ing gotten a certain hill,  
he stopt there.*

Quæ cum ita sint; non  
dubito quin existimes,

*Matters being thus, I  
doubt not but thou  
alteram*

alteram partem flagi-  
tiorum tuorum notam  
esse mihi.

*thinkest, the other part  
of thy debaucheries is  
known to me.*

Excep. (3.) If the Verb have no Passive Voice,  
it must be made by the Preterpluperfect Potential,  
with cum or quum.

Eò quum venisset, diffi-  
cultate magna afficie-  
batur.

*Being come thither, he la-  
boured under a great  
difficulty.*

Darius, quum ex Europa  
in Asiam rediisset, hor-  
tantibus amicis, ut re-  
digeret Greciam in  
suam potestatem, com-  
paravit classem.

*Darius being returned out  
of Europe into Asia,  
his friends exhorting  
him to reduce Greece  
under his power, pre-  
pared a fleet.*

Jam prope hieme con-  
fecta, Cæsar, quum  
ipso anni tempore ad  
gerendum bellum vo-  
caretur, et ad hostem  
proficisci constituisset;  
legati Æduorum ad  
eum veniunt.

*When winter was now al-  
most ended, Cæsar being  
called to the war, by the  
very time of the year,  
and having determined  
to go against the enemy,  
ambassadors of the Æ-  
dui come to him.*

Cum navis ferretur tem-  
pestate magna, The-  
mistocles sensit pericu-  
lum.

*The ship being driven by a  
great tempest, Themisto-  
cles perceived his dan-  
ger.*

Cohortes duas quæ Co-  
lonicæ appellabantur,  
quum eò casu venis-  
sent; tuendi oppidi  
causa, apud se retinuit.

*Two cohorts which were  
called Colonicæ being  
come thither by chance,  
he kept them with him,  
for the sake of defending  
the town.*

Hoc autem tempore no-  
bis declarandum fuit,

*But at this time we were  
obliged to declare, why  
cur*

cur orbatī reipublicæ  
muneribus, ad hoc  
studium nos potissi-  
mum contulissemus.

*we being bereaved of  
the offices of the com-  
monwealth, had betaken  
ourselves to this study  
above all others.*

### Third Subordinate Rule.

If any Particle be omitted in making Latin, the Nominative Case to the Verb is turned into the Ablative, and the Verb into a Participle agreeing with it.

Note (1.) If the Verb be [the Present or Preterimperfect] Active, the Participle must be the Present Tense.

Venisti Thessalonicam  
noctu, omnibus insci-  
entibus.

*Thou camest to Thessal-  
nica by night, while all  
were ignorant of it.*

Hæc consiliantibus iis,  
nunciatur aquatores  
premi ab equitatu  
nostro.

*While they are deliberating  
these things, word is  
brought that the water-  
rers are distress'd by  
our cavalry.*

Quid est tam secundum  
naturam, quam senibus  
emori; quod idem  
contingit adolescenti-  
bus, adversante natura.

*What is so much accord-  
ing to nature, as for old  
men to die; which same  
thing happens to young  
men, tho' nature oppose  
it.*

Nec ulla vis imperii tan-  
ta est, quæ premente  
metu, possit esse diu-  
turna.

*Nor is any power of go-  
vernment so great, that  
if fear oppress, can be  
long.*

Nobis rempublicam gu-  
bernantibus, arma ces-  
sere togæ.

*When we governed the  
commonwealth, arms  
yielded to peace.*

Milites



Milites Scipionis intercepti sunt, Cæsare ipso inspectante.

*The soldiers of Scipio were slain, while Cæsar himself looked on.*

Note (2.) If the Verb be passive, it must be changed into a Participle of the Preter Tense.

Cæsar dixit omnibus imperatoribus datum esse, ut rebus feliciter gestis, aut cum honore aliquo, aut certe sine ignominia revertantur.

*Cæsar said it was granted to all generals, that after affairs have been successfully managed, they may return home with some honour; at least without disgrace.*

Neque existimabat homines animo inimico, data facultate per provinciam itineris faciendi, ab injuria temperaturos esse.

*Nor did he think that men of a hostile mind would refrain from doing injury, if leave were given them to march through the province.*

Omni Gallia devicta, Cæsar quum superiore ætate nullum bellandi tempus intermisisset, non potuit quiescere.

*When all Gaul was subdued, Cæsar having omitted no time of warring in the former summer, could not rest.*

Tantum fuit in militibus studium, ut sex millium circuitu addito ad iter, eos, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, ante horam diei nonam consequerentur.

*Such was the eagerness of the soldiers, that tho' a circuit of six miles was added to their march, they before the ninth hour overtook those, who had gone out about the third watch.*

Sin processeris longius, non magis dolendum est, quam agricolæ do'ent, præterita verni temporis suavitate,

*But if you shall have advanced farther, you ought not to grieve more, than the husbandmen do, when the pleasantness of*

æstatem autumnum-  
que venisse.

*the spring season is past,  
that summer and au-  
tumn are come.*

Virtute neglecta, qui se  
amicos habere arbi-  
trantur, tum se deni-  
que errasse sentiunt,  
cum eos gravis aliquis  
casus experiri cogit.

*If virtue be neglected,  
they who think they  
have friends, perceive  
at last that they are  
mistaken, when some  
great calamity forces  
them to make trial.*

### Third Subordinate Rule.

**Excep. (1.)** If the Verb be the Preterperfect or Preterpluperfect Active, the Participle must be the Preter Tense, and the Noun following the Ablative Case.

Non dubitandum est,  
quin Clodius, inter-  
fecto Milone, se regna-  
turum putaret.

*It is not to be doubted, but  
that Clodius would think  
himself about to reign, if  
he had slain Milo.*

Homines, laboribus sus-  
ceptis, periculisque a-  
ditis, desiderant glori-  
am quasi mercedem  
rerum gestarum.

*When men have under-  
taken labours, and run  
thro' dangers, they de-  
sire glory as the reward  
of their achievements.*

Sylla, nudata tribunicia  
potestate omnibus aliis  
rebus, tamen inter-  
cessionem liberam re-  
liquit.

*Sylla, tho' he stript the tri-  
bunician office of all o-  
ther things, yet left the  
power of interposing  
free.*

Adversus rhedarium occi-  
dunt; cum autem Milo,  
de rheda, rejecta penu-  
la, desiliisset, seque acri  
animo defenderet; illi,  
qui erant cum Clodio,

*They before slay the chari-  
teer; but when Milo  
having leaped down  
from his chariot, after  
he had thrown off his  
cloak, defended himself  
gladly.*

gladii, eductis, partim  
recurrere ad rhedam  
incipiunt, ut a tergo  
Milonem adorirentur;  
partim, quod hunc jam  
interfectum putarent,  
cædere incipiunt ejus  
servos, qui post erant.

*with great courage; they  
who were with Clodius,  
drawing their swords,  
begin part of them to run  
back to the chariot, that  
they might set upon Milo  
behind; part, because  
they thought him slain,  
begin to kill his servants  
who were behind.*

Turpe sibi existimabat,  
tot rebus gestis, tot  
jam claris victoriis  
partis, se existimari a-  
deptum cruentam vic-  
toriam.

*He thought it a shame for  
him, after he had per-  
formed so many exploits,  
and now got so many  
victories, to have it  
thought that he got a  
bloody victory.*

Excep. (2.) If the Verb be a Copula, there is  
no Participle made instead of it: but both the Noun  
before, and that after, are put in the Ablative Case.

Retinenda est nobis ve-  
recundia, præsertim  
natura ipsa magistra et  
duce.

*We ought to keep modesty,  
especially seeing nature  
herself is mistress and  
guide.*

Vos sequemini victum  
hostem, dijudicata jam  
belli fortuna, qui secu-  
ti estis Cæsarem, in-  
certa victoria?

*Will you follow a conquer-  
ed enemy, now the for-  
tune of war is deter-  
mined, who followed  
Cæsar, while victory  
was uncertain?*

Ille mortuus est, Cæ-  
pione et Philippo con-  
sulibus.

*That man died, when Cæ-  
pio and Philip were con-  
suls.*

Nil desperandum est,  
Teucro duce.

*We ought to despair of no-  
thing, seeing Teucer is  
our leader.*

## Fourth Subordinate Rule.

Sometimes the latter of two Nouns is made by the Ablative Case Absolute, and the former by a Participle agreeing with it.

Note. The former Noun hath the sign of an Ablative Case, when it is thus rendered.

Ego egi nihil, sine consilio senatus, nihil, non approbante populo.

*I have done nothing, without the advice of the senate, nothing, without the approbation of the people.*

Nihil floret usquam, nisi volente propitioque imperatore.

*Nothing flourisheth any where, except by the will and favour of the emperor.*

Hic vir clarissimus, qui propter te sedet, his audientibus dixit, mihi civicam coronam dari a republica.

*This most famous man, who sits by you, said in the hearing of these, that a civick crown was due to me from the commonwealth.*

## Fifth Subordinate Rule.

When two Verbs come together with a Conjunction between, the former may be rendered by a Participle Preter agreeing with the following Noun in the Ablative Case, the Conjunction being omitted.

Legionibus in hiberna remissis, Cæsar recepit se Bibracte.

*Cæsar sent the legions into winter quarters, and betook himself to Bibracte.*

Calamitate

Calamitate cæterorum  
ducti Carnutes, deser-  
tis oppidis, profugiunt.

*The Carnutes being moved  
by the calamity of the  
rest, forsake their towns,  
and flee.*

Concilio advocato rebus  
iis expositis, animos  
multitudinis confir-  
mat.

*Having called an assembly,  
he declares these things,  
and encourages the  
minds of the multitude.*

Pontibus paludē constrata,  
transducit exer-  
citur.

*He lays bridges over the  
marsh, and brings over  
the army.*

Transducto exercitu, pro-  
ficiscitur.

*He brought over the army,  
and proceeds.*

Senatus ita decrevit de  
me, auctore Pompeio.

*The senate decreed so, con-  
cerning me, by the advice  
of Pompey.*

Tum, cum in Asia res  
magnas permulti ami-  
serunt, scimus Romæ,  
solutione impedita, fi-  
dem concidisse.

*We know that credit sunk  
at home by the stop of  
payment, at that time,  
when very many lost  
great effects in Asia.*

Helvetii miserunt legatos  
ad Dumnorigem, ut  
eo deprecatore, a Se-  
quanis hoc impetra-  
rent.

*The Helvetii sent ambassa-  
dors to Dumnorix, that  
by his intercession, they  
might obtain this thing  
of the Sequani.*

Frequentissimus senatus  
revocavit me, referen-  
te Lentulo, consenti-  
ente populo Romano.

*A very full senate recalled  
me, at the proposal of  
Lentulus, with the con-  
sent of the Roman  
people.*

Hic, Tito fratre suo cen-  
sore, elapsus est.

*This man escaped, when his  
his brother Titus was  
censor.*

Quæ mulier non auderet  
occidere sceleratum ac  
perniciosum civem, si

*What woman would not  
venture to slay a wicked  
and pernicious citizen,  
periculum*



periculum non timeret?

Vir vere putandus est, qui rempublicam nihil segnius defendit, iniuria, morte, pœna proposita.

Marco Marcello vobis, patres conscripti, rei que publicæ reddito, non solum illius, sed meam etiam vocem et auctoritatem, et vobis, et rei publicæ, conservatam ac restitutam, puto.

Neque potuerunt Numidæ ferre impetum primum equitum nostrorum; sed interfectis circiter centum viginti, reliqui se in castra receperunt.

Quid? privato Milone, et reo ad populum, accusante Clodio, cum in Cneum Pompeium pro Milone dicentem impetus factus est, quæ tum occasio aut causa opprimendi illius fuit?

His igitur expositis, intellectum puto, quale sit id, quod decere dicimus.

*if she did not fear danger?*

*He ought to be reckoned truly a man, who defends the commonwealth with no less vigour when envy, death, and punishment are set before him.*

*By restoring M. Marcellus to you, O senators, and to the commonwealth, I think, that not only his voice and authority, but mine also, is preserved and restored to you, and the commonwealth.*

*Nor could the Numidians bear the first onset of our horsemen; but after about an hundred and twenty were slain, the rest betook themselves into the camp.*

*What? when Milo was a private person, and on his trial before the people, by the accusation of Clodius, when an assau't was made upon Pompey pleading for Milo, what opportunity or pretence were there then to take him off?*

*These things being explained, I think it is understood, what that is, which we say is becoming.*

R U L E

## R U L E XX.

The Relative agreeth with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person.

## Subordinate Rules.

(1.) When there cometh no Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative Case to the Verb.

Avarus, qui semper eget,  
non est dives.

*The covetous man, who al-  
ways wants, is not rich.*

Debemus vitare volupta-  
tem, quæ est pestis ca-  
pitalis.

*We ought to avoid plea-  
sure, which is a deadly  
mischief.*

Agricola serit semen,  
quod effert fruges.

*The husbandman sows the  
seed, which brings forth  
corn.*

Belgæ sunt proximi Ger-  
manis, qui incolunt  
trans Rhenum.

*The Belgæ are next the  
Germans, who dwell  
on t'other side the Rhine.*

Divitiæ, quæ nimium æ-  
stimantur, sunt vanæ.

*Riches, which are too much  
esteemed, are vain.*

Note. (1.) The Nominative Case of the Rela-  
tive is changed into other Cases, by the exceptions  
under the first rule.

Ille quem pudet peccati,  
est pene innocens.

*He who is ashamed of his  
sin, is almost innocent.*

Domitius attulit manda-  
ta a Pompeio, quibus  
acceptis, Massilienses  
clauferunt portas Cæ-  
sari,

*Domitius brought orders  
from Pompey, which  
when the Massilians  
had received, they shut  
the gates against Cæsar.*

*Certabantur*

Certabatur a mure et rana, de imperio paludis; quo certamine viso procul, milvus adpropinquat, et rapit ac laniat utrumque.

*The mouse and frog fought for the government of the marsh; which contention when the hawk saw afar off, he hastens to them, and catches and tears both.*

Note. (2.) The Conjunction that is left out before a Relative, in English, as well as in Latin.

Iis fidem habemus, quos plus intelligere quam nos arbitramur, quosque et futurum prospicere credimus; et cum res agatur, in discrimenque ventum sit, expedire rem, consiliumque ex tempore capere posse.

*We trust those men, who we think understand more than we, and who we believe, foresee future things; and that they are able to disengage the matter, and form a design on a sudden, when an affair is managing, and when we are come into danger.*

### Second Subordinate Rule.

When there cometh a Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative must be such Case, as the Verb will have after it.

Sermo quem tu audis, est utilis.

*The discourse which thou hearest, is profitable.*

Philosophi contemnunt ea, quae plerique expectant.

*Philosophers despise those things, which most men desire.*

Jubet reliquas cohortes, quas in superioribus

*He orders the other regiments, which he had left*  
castris

castris reliquerat, ad se  
transducit.

*in the upper camp, to be  
brought over to him.*

Nonnulli vixerunt in  
agris, delectati re sua  
familiari, his idem  
propositum fuit, quod  
regibus, ne qua re e-  
gerent, ne cui pare-  
rent, libertati uteren-  
tur.

*Some men have lived in  
the country, pleased with  
their own estate; these  
had the same purpose,  
that kings have, not to  
want any thing, not to  
obey any one, to enjoy  
their liberty.*

Note. (1.) The Relative is governed of a Verb  
that comes after it.

Noluerunt dimittere eum  
locum, quem ceperant.

*They would not lose that  
place, which they had  
taken.*

Non oportet nos celare  
quicquam eos, quo-  
rum interfit scire id.

*We ought not to conceal  
any thing from those,  
whom it concerns to  
know it.*

Facile respondeo iis, qui-  
bus non satisfacio.

*I easily answer those, whom  
I do not satisfy.*

Mors, quam illi mihi  
fortasse minitantur,  
parata est omnibus.

*Death, which perhaps  
they threaten me with,  
is ready for all men.*

Nemo est affecutus tan-  
tam gloriam vitæ,  
quam vos me honesta-  
stis, decretis vestris.

*None hath attained so  
great glory in life, as  
you have honoured me  
with, by your decrees.*

Note. (2.) If an Infinitive Mood follow the  
Verb, the Relative is governed of that.

Multi studio discendi im-  
pediti, patiuntur eos

*Many being hindered by  
a desire of learning,  
desertos*

desertos esse, quos debent tutari.

*suffer these to be forsaken, whom they ought to defend.*

Nihil est magis decorum, quam æquabilitas vitæ, et singularum actionum; quam conservare non possis, si aliorum naturam imitans, omittas tuam.

*Nothing is more becoming, than an evenness of behaviour in the course of life, and in particular actions; which you cannot preserve, if imitating the nature of others, you neglect your own.*

\* In discrimine patriæ, cui possumus opitulari, omnia sunt relinquenda ejus causa.

*In the danger of our country, which we may be able to help, all things are to be left for the sake of it.*

### Third Subordinate Rule.

The Genitive, Dative, and Ablative are known by signs.

Ista pecunia, cujus tu cupidus es, perdidit multos.

*That money, of which you are desirous, hath destroyed many.*

Iste pauper, cui tu dedisti pecuniam, agit tibi gratias.

*That poor man, to whom you gave money, gives you thanks.*

Homo, cui dedi beneficium, est ingratus.

*The man, for whom I did the kindness, is ungrateful.*

Scalpellum, quo feci penam, est obtusum.

*The penknife, with which I made the pen, is blunt.*

Vera sapientiæ, qua homines fiunt beati, est donum Dei.

*True wisdom, by which men become happy, is the gift of God.*

Debemus diligere patriam, cui nati sumus.

*We ought to love our country, for which we were born.*

Note.



Note. (1.) The Signs may be set either before or after the Relative.

Non debes agere quicquam, cujus non potes reddere probabilem causam.

*Thou ought'st not to do any thing, which thou can'st not give a probable reason of.*

Appetitus non parent rationi, cui sunt subiecti lege naturæ; a quibus non modo animi perturbantur, sed etiam corpora.

*The appetites do not obey reason, which they are subjected to by the law of nature; by which appetites not only the souls are disturbed, but bodies too.*

Secutus sum consilium tuum, neque causa reipublicæ, de qua desperavi.

*I followed your advice, but not for the sake of the commonwealth, which I despaired of.*

Pluvia, qua terra rigatur, cadit a nubibus.

*The rain, with which the earth is watered, falleth from the clouds.*

Consilium cujus tu memores, proderit tibi.

*The advice which thou art mindful of, will do thee good.*

Note. (2.) Sometimes Where is used instead of Which, and the sign joined with it; as whereof, for of which: also whose is put for of whom.

Gallia divisa est in tres partes, quarum unam Belgæ incolunt.

*Gaul is divided into three parts, one whereof the Belgæ inhabit.*

Homines sunt participes rationis, qua antecellunt bestiis.

*Men are partakers of reason, wherein they excel the beasts.*

Improbi erunt tanquam gramen tectorum, quo

*The wicked shall be like grass on the house tops, messor,*

messor non implet manum suam.

*wherewith the reaper filleth not his hand.*

Note. (3.) That is often set for Who or Which.

Quandiu erit quisquam, qui audeat defendere civos.

*How long will there be any one, that durst defend the citizens?*

Vidi hominem, qui erat in eadem causa, in qua ego.

*I saw a man, that was in the same case, that I had been in.*

Levior fit eorum senectus, qui a juventute coluntur et diliguntur.

*The old age of those men, that are respected and loved by youth, becomes lighter.*

Note. (4.) What is sometimes put for That which.

Præscribo senatui, quæ sunt gerenda, et quomodo.

*I prescribe to the senate, what things are to be done, and how.*

Gratum est mihi, quod scripsisti, quæ audieras.

*It is acceptable to me, that you write, what things you had heard.*

#### Fourth Subordinate Rule.

The antecedent is a Noun going before the Relative, and included in it.

Note. (1.) Sometimes an Infinitive Mood, or part of a sentence is used as an Antecedent, and then the Relative must be the Neuter Gender.

Noscere seipsum est magna sapientia, quod, ut

*To know one's self is great wisdom, which, as it is*

est difficillimum, ita  
est utilissimum.

*very difficult, so it is  
very profitable.*

Julius Cæsar subegit  
Galliam, quod fuit  
difficillimum, quia ve-  
teres Galli erant for-  
tissimi.

*Julius Cæsar conquered  
Gaul, which was a  
very difficult thing, be-  
cause the antient Gauls  
were very brave.*

Noli habere incerta pro-  
certis, quod est stoli-  
dum.

*Do thou not take uncertain  
things for certain,  
which is foolish.*

Note. (2.) The Relative with its Clause is often  
in Latin, placed before the Antecedent and its Clause.

Quod ipse patitur, id  
omnium gravissimum  
quisque putat.

*Every one thinks that,  
which he himself suf-  
fers, the most grievous  
of all.*

Quam quisque noverit  
artem, in hac arte se  
exerceat.

*Let every one exercise him-  
self in this art, which  
art he knows.*

Note. (3.) The Antecedent is often understood  
in Latin, but not in English.

Felix est, non qui diu,  
sed qui bene vixit.

*He is happy, not who  
bath lived long, but  
who has lived well.*

Feras, quod vitari non  
potest.

*Bear that, which cannot  
be avoided.*

Qui dedit beneficium,  
taceat, narret, qui ac-  
cepit.

*Let him, who hath done a  
kindness, say nothing of  
it, let him tell it, who  
hath received it.*

Note. (4.) The Relative may be understood in  
English, but never in Latin.

Panis quem edimus, est carus. *The bread we eat, is dear.*

Si mihi veniam, quam peto, dederit, utar illius conditione. *If he will grant me the favour, I ask, I will accept his offer.*

**Note (5.)** A Relative between two Nouns, hath sometimes the latter for its Antecedent.

Fuge tu inconstantiam, quod est vitium. *Avoid thou inconsistency, which is a fault.*

Illud animal quem vocamus hominem, est præditum ratione. *That animal which we call man, is endued with reason.*

Iusta gloria qui est fructus veræ virtutis, non est repudienda. *Just glory which is the fruit of true virtue, is not to be rejected.*

### Fifth Subordinate Rule.

The Relative is a Substantive to the Adjective following.

O præclarum munus ætatis, si quidem id aufert, quod est in adolescentia vitiosissimum. *O excellent benefit of age, if so be it takes away that, which is most faulty in youth.*

An perditæ resistent, qui incolumes resistere non potuerunt? *Can they resist now that are ruined, who could not resist when safe?*

Cæsar, me quem carissimum habuit, fidei vestræ commisit. *Cæsar committed me, whom he reckoned most dear to him, to your charge.*

Potest incidere sæpe contentio et comparatio eorum. *There may often happen competition and comparison of them.*

eorum ipsorum, quæ  
honestæ sunt.

*rison of those very  
things, which are honest.*

Omitto causam reipubli-  
cæ, quam ego amissam  
puto.

*I pass by the cause of the  
commonwealth, which I  
think lost.*

### Sixth Subordinate Rule.

Two or more Antecedents Singular will have a  
Relative Plural.

Hic et ille, qui adsunt,  
cænabunt.

*This man and the other, who  
are present, shall sup.*

Pater et præceptor, qui  
sunt fidi, profunt pu-  
ero.

*The father and master,  
who are faithful, do  
good to a child.*

Note (1.) The first person is more worthy than  
the second, and the second than the third.

Ego et tu, qui studemus  
diligenter, ficiemus  
docti.

*I and thou, who study dili-  
gently, shall become  
learned.*

Præceptor reprehendit  
fratrem meum et me,  
qui cessavimus.

*The master blamed my  
brother and me, who  
loitered.*

Tu et frater tuus, qui  
garritis, meremini ver-  
bera.

*Thou and thy brother,  
who prate, deserve  
stripes.*

Note (2.) If the Antecedents be of different  
Genders, the Relative agrees with the Masculine  
rather than the Feminine, and the Feminine rather  
than the Neuter.



Rex et regina, qui utuntur lenitate in subditos, sunt honorandi.

*The king and queen, who shew mildness to their subjects, are to be honoured.*

Famulus et ancilla, qui sunt fideles, debent laudari.

*The man servant and maid, who are faithful, ought to be commended.*

Note (3.) If the Antecedents signify things without life, the Relative is usually put in the Neuter Gender.

Liber et charta, quæ tu emisisti, sunt chara.

*The book and paper, which thou boughtest, are dear.*

Fruimur luce et scientia, quæ sunt jucunda.

*We enjoy light and knowledge, which are pleasant.*

### Seventh Subordinate Rule.

Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the rule of the Relative.

Note. Interrogatives are, quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quot & quotus, when used in asking a question: The same are called Indefinites when not used in a question.

Quis est ille homo?

*Who is that man?*

Quid sentis de amicitia?

*What think you concerning friendship?*

Inter bonos viros, amicitia habet tantas opportunitates, quantas vix queo dicere.

*Among good men, friendship hath so great advantages, as I am scarce able to express.*

Sæpe sunt excellentiæ quædam; qualis erat

*There are often certain excellencies; such as was Scipion*

Scipionis in nostro grege, ut ita dicam.

Hactenus mihi videor, de amicitia quid sentirem, potuisse dicere.

Quibus injuriis Cæsar permotus, legiones tres Massiliam adducit.

In omni re considerandum est, quid postules ab amico, et quid patiari a te impetrari.

Quam auctoritatem habeat Pompeius in hac causa, qui, cum omnes Cæsarem metuebamus, ipse eum diligebat?

Dicendum est, qualem hominis honorati et principis domum placeat esse.

*Scipio's in our flock, as I may call it.*

*I think, I have been unable so far to speak, what I think of friendship.*

*By which injuries Cæsar being moved, brings three legions to Massilles.*

*In every thing you ought to consider, what you may require of a friend, and what you may suffer to be obtained of yours.*

*What authority can Pompey have in this cause, who, when we all feared Cæsar, himself loved him?*

*We must say, what kind of house we think it proper, that of an honourable person and a prince should be.*

### Eighth Subordinate Rule.

Sometimes the Relative and Verb are both together made by a Participle.

Note. If the Verb be Active, the Participle must be of the Present Tense; if Passive the Preter.

Denuntio bellum Carthagini, jam diu cogitanti. *I declare war against Carthage, which hath been a long time intending it.*

Curio conspicit castra  
muro conjuncta.

Servilius, Melium novis  
rebus studentem, manu  
sua occidit.

Lucius Cæsar hujus ad-  
ventum præstolans,  
veritus navium multi-  
tudinem ex alto refu-  
gerat.

Jam me quis sim intelli-  
gis.

Quem locum habet for-  
titudo apud eum, qui  
dicit dolorem sum-  
mum malum.

SeneCus nonnullorum  
hominum est placida  
et lenis, qualem acce-  
pimus Platonis, qui  
uno et octogesimo an-  
no scribens mortuus  
est.

Enitemur ut Messala  
noster sit salvus, quod  
etiam est cum reliquo-  
rum salute conjunc-  
tum.

Deliberandum est diu,  
quod statuendum est  
semel.

Curio sees the camp, which  
was joined to the wall.

Servilius killed Melius,  
who endeavoured a  
change of government,  
with his own hand.

Lucius Cæsar, who wait-  
ed for the coming of  
this man, fearing the  
multitude of ships had  
fled from the main.

You now understand, who  
I am.

What place hath fortitude  
with him, who calls  
pain the greatest evil.

The old age of some men is  
quiet and easy, such as  
we have heard Plato's  
was, who died writing  
in his eighty first year.

We will endeavour to save  
our Messala, which is  
also joined with the  
safety of the rest.

That is to be considered  
long, which is to be de-  
termined but once.

R U L E XXI.

A Verb without a Sign is the Indicative Mood.

Also, after either of these Signs, *do, did, have, had, shall or will.*

Excep. (.) After Indefinites the Verb is the Potential Mood.

Observe filium meum, ut scias, quid agat, quid consilii cum servo capiet.

*Watch my son, that thou mayest know, what he is doing, what counsel he is taking with the servant.*

Rhemi quantam quisque multitudinem in communi Belgarum concilio pollicitus sit, cognoverunt.

*The Rhemi knew, how great a number each had promised, in the common assembly of the Belgæ.*

Note. Several Adverbs are used indefinitely, and require a Potential as well as Adjectives.

Nescio, neque unde veniam, neque quorsum eam.

*I know not, either whence I come, or whither I am going.*

Tute scis, quam intimum habeam te, et ut credam omnia mea consilia tibi.

*You yourself know, how intimate you are with me, and how I commit all my counsels to you.*

Quæsitæ quæ civitates, quantæque essent in armis, et quid in bello possent.

*He enquired what states, and how great were in arms, and what they could do in war.*

**Iste** est amnis tanta lenitate, ut oculis judicari non possit, in utram partem fluat.

**Jam** ipse ostendet, quamobrem Carbonem reliquerit.

*That is a river of so much slowness, that it cannot be discerned by the eyes, which way it runs.*

*He himself will now show, wherefore he left Carbon.*

**Excep. (2.)** Ut, when it signifies That, always requires a Potential.

**Mithridates** ita regnat, ut se non Ponto occultare velit.

**Mihi** ita jucunda hujus libri confectio fuit, ut non modo omnes absterferit senectutis molestias; effecerit mollem etiam et jucundam senectutem.

**Panætius** comparat, quanto plures deleti sint homines hominum impetu, quam omnibus aliis calamitatibus.

*Mithridates reigns so, that he means not to hide himself in Pontus.*

*The making of this book was so pleasant to me, that it not only wiped off all the troubles of old age; but even rendered my old age easy and pleasant.*

*Panætius compares, how many more men have been cut off by the violence of men, than by all other calamities.*

**Excep. (3.)** Cum, Quin, Ne, and Si with its compounds will commonly have a Potential Mood.

**Quum** in Italiam proficeretur Cæsar, Sergium Galbam cum duodecima legione et parte equitatus in Nantuates misit.

*When Cæsar departed for Italy, he sent Sergius Galba with the twelfth legion, and part of the cavalry to the Nantuates.*

**Dixit**



Dixit per facile esse, quum  
virtute omnibus præ-  
starent, totius Galie  
imperio potiri.

Cum quid scriberem, ni-  
hil haberem, tamen  
ne quem diem inter-  
mitterem, has dedi li-  
teras.

Ipsè Cicero, quum tenu-  
issima valetudine esset,  
ne nocturnum quidem  
sibi ad quietem tempus  
relinquebat.

Nemo potest dubitare,  
quin contra legem sit.  
Videndum est, ne major  
benignitas sit, quam fa-  
cultates.

Si Romæ Pompeius pri-  
vatus esset hoc tempo-  
re; tamen ad tantum  
bellum is erat deligen-  
dus et mittendus.

Quid agas, nisi ut te re-  
dimas captum, quam  
queas minimo?

Quasi vero, ille aut fa-  
ctum id esse, aut fieri  
potuisse defendet.

Ceterum etiam si vis ab-  
sit; nihilominus de-  
testabili exemplo res  
agitare.

*He said it was very easy to  
get the dominion of all  
France, seeing the ex-  
cellent all in valour.*

*Though I had nothing to  
write, yet that I might  
pass by no day, I deli-  
vered this letter.*

*Cicero himself, though he  
were of a very weak  
constitution, did not  
leave even the night  
season to himself for  
rest.*

*None can doubt, but that  
it is contrary to law.  
We ought to take care, that  
the bounty be not greater,  
than the ability.*

*If Pompey were at this  
time a private person at  
Rome; yet he ought to  
be chosen and sent to this  
so great a war.*

*What canst thou do, but  
redeem thyself being  
taken, for as little as  
thou canst?*

*As if indeed, he maintain-  
ed, that it was done,  
or that it could have  
been done.*

*But the force being wanting;  
nevertheless, the doing  
that thing is an abomi-  
nable precedent.*

Ac mihi quidem, tametsi  
haudquaquam par glo-  
ria sequatur scriptorem  
et actorem rerum, ta-  
men imprimis arduum  
videtur res gestas scri-  
bere.

And indeed, altho' an-  
qual glory doth in no  
wise attend the writer  
and actor of things, yet  
I think it exceeding dif-  
ficult to describe exploits.

Note. (1.) Cum signifying When, and relating  
to time indefinitely; or answering to Tum, or  
some other word going before; or joined with a  
continued action, requires an Indicative Mood.  
Also, if that together with the Verbo, may be  
be varied by a Verbal in ing. Also when it signifies  
Since.

In Gallia, plerique,  
quum aut ære alieno,  
aut magnitudine tri-  
butorum, aut injuria  
potentiorum, premun-  
tur, sese in servitutem  
dicant nobilibus.

In Gaul, most men, when  
they are distressed thro'  
debts, or the greatness of  
taxes, or the injury of  
the more powerful, give  
up themselves in slavery  
to noblemen.

Legebam tuas literas,  
cum mihi epistola af-  
fertur a Lepta.

I was reading your letter,  
when an epistle is  
brought me by Lepta.

An cum proficiscebami-  
ni in provincias vel  
emptas vel ereptas,  
consules vos quisquam  
putavit?

When you were journeying  
to your provinces either  
bought or taken by force,  
did any one think you  
consuls?

Quid ego querar Ostien-  
se incommodum, at-  
que ignominiam rei-  
publicæ, cum capta est  
classis vestra?

Why should I complain of  
the loss at Ostia, and  
the disgrace of the com-  
monwealth, since your  
fleet is taken?

Aliquo

Aliquot sunt anni, cum  
vos duos elegi, quos  
præcipue colorem.

Alterum genus est equi-  
tum: ii, quum est  
usus, atque aliquod  
bellum incidit, omnes  
in bello versantur.

Iis tot rebus impedita op-  
pugnatione; milites  
quum toto tempore,  
luto, frigore, et assi-  
duis imbris tarda-  
rentur; tamen conti-  
nenti labore omnia  
hæc superaverunt, &  
diebus viginti quinque  
aggerem latum pedes  
trecentos triginta, al-  
tum pedes octoginta  
extruxerunt.

*It is some years since, that  
I chose you two for my  
special friends.*

*The other kind is of  
knights: they all, when  
there is occasion, and  
any war happens, are  
concerned in the war.*

*The assault being hindered  
by these so many things;  
tho' the soldiers were in-  
cumbered all the time  
with mire, cold, and  
incessant showers; yet  
by continual labour they  
overcame all these things,  
and in twenty five days  
raised a bulwark three  
hundred and thirty foot  
broad, and eighty high,*

Note (2.) Quum, when it signifieth Why not,  
or Yea, or Nay, will have an Indicative.

Quin prodis, mi Spuri, ut  
quotiescunque gradum  
facias, toties tibi tua-  
rum virtutum veniat in  
mentem.

*Why dost thou not come  
forth, O Spurius, that  
how often soever thou  
makest a step, so often  
thy virtues may come  
into thy mind.*

Ego vero jam te nec hor-  
tor, nec rogo ut co-  
mum redea; quin  
hinc ipse evolare cupio.

*But I do not now exhort  
thee, or ask thee to re-  
turn home; yea I my-  
self desire to fly away  
hence.*

Epistolam

Epistolam meam quod  
pervulgatam / scribis  
esse, non fero moleste;  
quinetiam ipse dedi  
multis describendam.

*Whereas you write that  
my epistle is published,  
I take it not amiss; nay,  
I myself have given it  
to many to be written  
out.*

**Note.** (3.) Sometimes Ne is joined with an Imperative; but when Quidem follows, or it is used interrogatively, it requires an Indicative.

Ne nega.

*Do not deny.*

Me quidem nihil isto-  
rum, ne juvenem qui-  
dem unquam movit,  
nedum senem.

*None of those things indeed  
did ever move me even  
when young, much less  
when old.*

Nam de vita beata nihil  
repugno, quam tu in  
Deo ne quidem cen-  
ses esse, nisi plane o-  
tio langueat.

*For as to a happy life I  
do not object, which you  
think is not even in God,  
unless he languish in  
idleness.*

**Note.** (4.) When Si implies a supposition of somewhat certainly true, the Verb is set in the Indicative mood; when false, the Potential; when doubtful, sometimes one, sometimes the other.

Si te in germani fratris  
loco delexi.

*If I have loved you instead  
of my own brother.*

A flamma si non potes  
omne, partem aliquam  
velim extorqueas.

*I would have you get out  
some part from the fire,  
if you cannot all.*

Si id mihi minus contin-  
gat, vel hoc sim quo-  
tidiano tuo sermone  
contentus.

*If that should not happen  
to me, I should be con-  
tented even with this  
daily discourse of yours.*

Si

Si in eo quod ostenderat, non stat; mihi maxime placet, ea quæ male emptæ sunt, reddi; si ne id quidem fieri poterit, nummi potius reddantur, quam ullus sit scrupulus.

*If he doth not persist in that, which he had shewed; I very much like to have those things restored, which were not well bought; but if not even that can be done, let the money be repaid, rather than that there should be any scruple.*

Si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, quod scio multas plurimum valuisse, hæc ut valeat rogo.

*If any recommendation of mine hath availed with you, as I know many have done very much, I ask that this may avail.*

Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat.

*If that the golden bough would shew itself to us on the tree.*

Excep. (4.) A Verb is the Potential Mood after a Relative, when Quis or a negative is the antecedent; or Some or Any understood; or when the Conjunction That is omitted before it in the same sentence.

Quid est, in quo ego reipublicæ hoc tempore prodesse possim?

*What is there, wherein I can do good to the commonwealth at this time?*

Nullum est aliud animal præter hominem, quod habet aliquam notitiam Dei.

*There is no other living creature besides man, which hath any knowledge of God.*

Nihil dico de meo ingenio, nec est quod possim dicere, neque si esset, dicerem.

*I say nothing of my own parts, nor is there any thing that I can say, nor if there were, would I say it.*

Dixerunt



Dixerunt se vereri syl-  
vas, quæ inter eos et  
Ariovistum intercede-  
rent.

*They said, that they fear-  
ed the woods, which lay  
between them and Ario-  
vistus.*

Excep. (5.) Quod, when it signifies That or  
Whereas, requires a Potential; Because, sometimes  
an Indicative.

Scipio et Lælius admi-  
rantur, quod Cato tam  
facile senectutem ferat.  
Miltiades prodicionis ac-  
cusatus est, quod, cum  
Parum expugnare pos-  
set, a pugna discessisset.

*Scipio and Lælius admire,  
that Cato bears his old-  
age so easily.*

*Miltiades was accused of  
treachery, that he had  
departed from the fight,  
when he might have  
taken Parus.*

Quod non fore dicto au-  
dientes milites, inquit  
Cæsar, neque signa la-  
turi dicaretur, nihil se  
ea re commoveri.

*Whereas it is said, that  
the soldiers will not be  
obedient, nor carry the  
standards, Cæsar saith,  
that he is not troubled  
at that thing at all.*

Quid est quod debeat  
esse gratius populo  
Romano?

*What is there that ought  
to be more acceptable to  
the people of Rome?*

His rebus comparatis, re-  
presso jam et remoto  
Luterio; quod intrare  
præsidia periculosum  
putabat, in Helvios  
Cæsar proficiscitur.

*When these things were  
provided, Luterius be-  
ing now slept and put a-  
way; because he thought  
it dangerous to enter  
within the garrisons,  
Cæsar departs to the  
Helvii.*

Dixerunt Dumnorigem  
odisse Romanos, quod  
eorum adventu poten-  
tia ejus diminuta sit.

*They said, that Dumnorix  
hated the Romans, be-  
cause by their coming his  
power was diminished.*

Cæsar

Cæsar non potuit depo-  
nere memoriam recen-  
tium injuriarum Hel-  
vetiorum, quod iter  
per provinciam per  
vim tentassent, et quod  
Æduos vexassent.

*Cæsar could not put the  
late injuries of the Hel-  
vetii out of mind, that  
they had attempted a  
way thro' the province  
by force, and that they  
had harraſſed the Ædui.*

Excep. (6.) Dummodo, also Dum and Modo  
signifying so that, require a Potential.

Faciam ista conditione,  
dum mihi liceat confi-  
teri nescire, quod ne-  
sciam.

*I will do it on this condi-  
tion, so that I may con-  
fess myself ignorant of  
that, which I do not  
know.*

Concedo ut impune e-  
merit, modo ut bona  
ratione emerit.

*I grant that he hath bought  
without danger, so that  
he hath bought with  
good reason.*

Manent ingenia senibus,  
modo permaneat stu-  
dium et industria.

*Old men retain their parts,  
so that study and in-  
duſtry continue.*

Excep. (7.) Quamvis will have a Potential after it.

Quamvis demersæ sint  
leges in libera civitate,  
alicujus opibus, emer-  
gunt tamen aliquando.

*Though the laws may be  
sunk in a free state, by  
some one's power, they  
nevertheless rise again  
some time or other.*

Quamvis quispiam vo-  
luptate capiatur, oc-  
cultat et diffimulat ap-  
petitum, propter vere-  
cundiam.

*Altho' a man be taken  
with pleasure, he hides  
and conceals his desire,  
because of modesty.*

Excep. (8.) Priusquam and Antequam require  
a Potential.

R

Ejus

Ejus imprimis rationem habendam esse dicunt, priusquam eorum clandestina consilia efferrantur; ut Cæsar ab exercitu intercludatur.

*They say, that regard must be had to this in the first place; that Cæsar may be shut out from the army, before their clandestine counsels be divulged.*

Nec ea dico, quæ si dicam, infirmare non possis, te antequam de Sicilia decesseris, in gratiam rediisse cum Verre.

*Nor do I mention those things, which you would not be able to deny, if I should mention them, that you were reconciled to Verres, before you departed from Sicily.*

## R U L E XXII.

The Potential Mood is known by signs; chiefly these, May, Can, Might, Would, Should, Could, or Ought.

### Subordinate Rules.

(1.) May and Can are signs of the Present Tense.

Excep. (1.) When May or Can signifies possibility, it is made by possum, queo or valeo.

Potest ex casa vir magnus exire; potest et ex deformi humilique corpuscule formosus animus ac magnus.

*A great man may come out of a cottage; and a beautiful and great soul out of a deformed and mean little body.*

Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum bellum esse justum, nisi quod denuntiatum ante sit et indictum.

*Hence it may be understood, that no war is just, but that which hath been before denounced and proclaimed.*

Possunt

Possumt esse similitudines  
virtutis, ubi virtus ipsa  
non est.

*There may be resemblances  
of virtue, where virtue  
itself is not.*

Excep. (2.) When May implies liberty or al-  
lowance, it is made by licet.

Abdimus nos quantum  
licet, et sæpe soli  
sumus.

*We hide ourselves as much  
as we may, and are  
often alone.*

Hæc conditio est arato-  
rum, ut præclarius se-  
cum agi putent, si va-  
cuos æros Apronio  
tradere licet.

*Such is the condition of the  
farmers, that they think  
themselves happy, if  
they may deliver empty  
fields to Apronius.*

Hoc vere licet dicere,  
illum diem fuisse cla-  
rissimum Scipioni, quo  
reductus est domum a  
patribus conscriptis.

*This we may truly say,  
that that day was the  
most honourable to Sci-  
pio, in which he was  
conducted home by the  
senators.*

### Second Subordinate Rule.

Might, Could, Would, Should and Ought are  
signs of the Preterimperfect Tense.

Excep. (1.) Might and Could, when they im-  
ply ability or possibility, are made by some Preter  
Tense of possum.

Priore sacramento amisso,  
jure pugnare cum hos-  
tibus non poterat.

*The former oath being dis-  
solved, he could not  
lawfully fight with the  
enemies.*

Ea ætate Crassus osten-  
dit, id se in foro opti-  
me jam facere, quod  
etiam tum poterat do-

*At that age Crassus shew-  
ed, that he did that ex-  
cellently in the forum,  
which he might even*

mi cum laude medi-  
tari.

Cujus modo rei nomen  
reperiri poterat; hoc  
satis esse ad cogen-  
das pecunias videba-  
tur.

then practise at home  
with honour.

Of what thing, the name  
only could be found; this  
was thought enough for  
raising money.

Excep. (2.) When Might implies liberty or allowance, it is made by a Preterimperfect Tense of licet.

Jampridem me tædebat  
gubernare, etiam cum  
licebat; nunc autem,  
cum cogor exire de  
navi, non abjectis sed  
creptis gubernaculis,  
cupio istorum naufraga  
ex terra intueri.

I was long ago weary of  
steering, even when I  
might; but now, when  
I am forced to go out of  
the ship, the helm being  
not refused by me, but  
taken away by others, I  
desire to see the ship-  
wreck of those men from  
land.

Principes Galliae petie-  
runt a Cæsare, uti si-  
bi concilium totius  
Galliae in diem cer-  
tam indicere, idque  
ejus voluntate facere  
liceret.

The princes of Gaul asked  
of Cæsar, that they  
might proclaim an as-  
sembly of all Gaul a-  
gainst a certain day,  
and that they might do  
it with his consent.

Excep. (3.) When Would signifies any act of the will, it is made by some Preter Tense of volo, Would not by nolo.

Note (1.) That is called an act of the will, which may be otherwise expressed by was willing, meant, intended, &c.

Note



Note (2.) The Preter comprehends all those Tenses which imply time past, whether in the Indicative or Potential.

Nemo vulneratus est, *No one was wounded, but*  
nisi qui prior impug- *he who would first at-*  
nare voluit. *tack them.*

Themistocles ut venit *After Themistocles came*  
Lacedæmonem, adire *to Lacedæmon, he would*  
ad magistratus noluit. *not wait on the ma-*  
*gistrates.*

Excep. (4.) When Should or Ought implies duty or concern, it is made by debeo or oportet.

Aliæ sunt legati partes, *A lieutenant and general*  
aliæ imperatoris; alter *have different parts to*  
omnia agere ad præ- *act; the former ought*  
scriptum, alter libere *to do all things accord-*  
ad summam rerum *ing to order, the latter*  
consulere debet. *should consult freely, ac-*  
*cording to the exigence*  
*of affairs.*

Oportet te abundare *You ought to be well sur-*  
præceptis officii. *nished with rules of*  
*duty.*

An de interitu reipubli- *Should I not complain of*  
cæ queri non debui, *the ruin of the common-*  
ne de te ingratus vi- *wealth, lest I should*  
derer. *seem ungrateful to thee.*

Excep. (5.) If no time past is implied, Would and Should are signs of the Present Tense.

Quis dubitet pro patria *Who would refuse to suffer*  
mortem oppetere, si *death for his country,*  
ei sit profuturus? *if he be like to profit*  
*it?*

Animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciæ potius nomen habeat, quam fortitudinis.

Hunc ipsum annulum Gygis si habeat sapiens, nihil plus sibi licere putet peccare, quam si non haberet. Si negem me moveri morte Scipionis, certe mentiar.

*A mind prepared for danger, if it is moved by its own ambition, and not by the public good, should have the name of boldness, not of courage.*

*If a wise man had this very ring of Gyges, he would not think himself at liberty to sin any more, than if he had not. If I should say, I am not troubled at Scipio's death, I should certainly lie.*

Excep. (6) Would and Should are sometimes put for Would have and Should have, and then the Verb must be the Preterpluperfect Tense.

Ille, obsidibus acceptis, hostium se habiturum numero confirmat, si Ambiorigem finibus suis recepissent.

*He, having received the hostages, declares, that he will treat them as enemies, if they should entertain Ambiorix in their territories.*

Divico ita cum Cæsare agit; si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros, atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi Cæsar constituisset, atque esse voluisset.

*Divico discourseth thus with Cæsar; if the Roman people would make peace with the Helvetii, that the Helvetii wou'd go that way, and be there, where Cæsar should appoint, and intend to have them.*

Excep.

Excep. (7.) Would and Should, when the frequent repetition of an action is implied, require a Preterimperfect Indicative.

Audite, optimi viri, ea, quæ sæpissime inter me et Scipionem dis-  
ferebantur de amicitia;  
quanquam ille quidem,  
nihil difficilius esse  
sæpe dicebat, quam a-  
micitiam permanere  
usque ad extremum  
vitæ.

Milites abditi in taber-  
naculis, aut suum fa-  
tum querebantur, aut  
cum familiaribus suis  
commune periculum  
miserabantur.

Hear ye, O excellent men,  
those things, which were  
very often discoursed of  
between me and Scipio,  
concerning friendship;  
albeit he indeed would  
often say, that nothing  
is more difficult, than for  
friendship to continue to  
the end of life.

The soldiers keeping close in  
their tents, would either  
complain of their own  
fate, or bewail the  
common danger with  
their intimate friends.

### Third Subordinate Rule.

May have is a sign of the Preterperfect Tense.

Sunt quædam officia ser-  
vanda adversus eos, a  
quibus injuriam acce-  
peris.

There are certain duties to  
be performed to those, of  
whom you may have re-  
ceived injury.

Note (1.) Sometimes May is omitted, and  
Have only expressed instead of May have.

Locupletes se dedisse be-  
neficium arbitrantur,

Rich men think they do a  
kindness, when they  
cum

cum ipsi, quamvis  
magnum, aliquod ac-  
ceperint.

Haud scio, an satis sit,  
eum, qui lacessiverit,  
injuriæ suæ poenitere.

have received any, tho'  
ever so great.

And I do not know, whe-  
ther it be enough for  
him, who hath given  
the provocation, to re-  
pent of his injustice.

Note. (2.) Sometimes  
Preterperfect Tense.

Pronunciari jubet, ut  
qui in partem Ro-  
mani impetum fece-  
rint, cedant.

Should is a sign of the

He orders it to be pro-  
claimed, that, on what  
side the Romans should  
make an onset, they  
should give way.

Note. (3.) If a Noun follow, Have is a Verb,  
and must be the Present Tense.

Mercatoribus est ad Ger-  
manos aditus, magis  
eò ut, quæ bello ce-  
perint, quibus vendant  
habeant, quam quò  
ullam rem ad se im-  
portari desiderant.

Merchants have access to  
the Germans, that they  
may have some, to whom  
they may sell, what they  
have taken in war,  
rather than that they  
desire any thing to be  
imported to them.

#### Fourth Subordinate Rule.

Would have, and Should have are signs of the  
Preterpluperfect Tense.

Also sometimes Might, Could and Ought to  
have.

Excep.

Excep. (1.) Would have, when will or intention is implied, is made by some Preter Tense of volo.

Adsunt et quærantur Siculi universi; me ultorem injuriarum suarum esse voluerunt.

*All the Sicilians are here, and compl. in; they would have me to be the revenger of their injuries.*

Deinde sunt testes viri clarissimi nostræ civitatis, quos, si mentirer, testes esse impudentiæ meæ minime vellem.

*And then the witnesses are very famous men of our city, whom, if I lied, I would by no means have to be the witnesses of my impudence.*

Equidem existimo, si Plato genus forense tractare voluisset, gravissime et copiosissime posuisset dicere.

*Truly I think, if Plato would have handled the eloquence of the bar, he might have been a most powerful and copious orator.*

Excep. (2.) Should have, and Ought to have, when Duty or Concern is implied, is made by some Preter Tense of Debeo or Oportet.

Tum ostendi tabellas Lentulo, et quæsi, cognosceretne signum? annuit. Est vero, inquam, notum signum, imago avi tui, viri clarissimi, qui amavit unice patriam, et cives suos; quæ

*I then shewed the letters to Lentulus, and asked him, if he knew the seal? he said yes. The seal indeed, say I, is known, the picture of your grandfather, a most famous man, and one that loved his country.*  
quidem



quidem te a tanto scelere, etiam muta, revocare debuit.

*try and citizens sincerely; which, indeed, tho' mute, should have called you off from so great a wickedness.*

Excep. (3.) Might have, and Could have; when the possibility of what did not happen is signified, are Verbs, and must be rendered by Possum or Licet in the Preterpluperfect Potential.

Tibi vero cur inimicus esset, a quo cum interfici belli lege potuisset, regem se constitutum esse meminisset.

*Moreover, why should he be an enemy to you, by whom, when he might have been slain by the law of war, he remembered that he was made king.*

An potest quisquam dubitare, quin si Ligarius in Italia esse potuisset, futurus fuerit in eadem sententia, in qua fratres fuerunt.

*Can any one doubt, but if Ligarius could have been in Italy, he would be in the same mind, that his brothers were.*

At enim te in disciplinam meam tradideras, (ita enim dixisti), domumque meam ventitaras: Næ tu, si id fecisses, melius famæ, melius pudicitie tuæ consuluisses; sed nec fecisti, nec, si cuperes, tibi, id per Curionem facere licuisset.

*But thou hadst delivered thyself up to my instruction, (for so thou saidst) and didst frequent my house: truly, if thou hadst done it, thou wouldest have better consulted thy own fame and chastity; but thou neither didst it, nor if thou hadst desired it, mightest thou have done it for Curio.*

Operam

Operam melius nunc quam potui ponere. *I could never have bestowed my pains better.*

Excep. (4.) If a Noun follow, Have is a Verb, and must be made by the Preterimperfect Potential.

Helvetii reliquerunt domos suas, ut locum domicilio ex magna copia deligerent, quem ex omni Gallia opportunissimum et fructuosissimum judicassent, reliquasque civitates stipendiarias haberent. *The Helvetii left their houses, that they might choose a place for their habitations out of a great number, that which in all Gaul, they should have judged most convenient and fruitful, and that they might have the other states tributary.*

Mea sententia, paci, quæ nihil habitura sit infidiarum semper est consulendum. In quo, si mihi esset obtemperatum, haberemus aliquam rempublicam, etsi non optimam; quæ nunc nulla est. *In my opinion, we ought always to have regard to peace, which is like to have nothing of treachery. In which thing, if I had been complied with, we should have some commonwealth, tho' not the best; which now is none.*

Excep. (5.) When Have after Would is put for That, it is often put in the Present Tense of Volo, either Indicative or Potential; sometimes the Preterperfect or Preterimperfect.

Note. The Verb following is sometimes put in the Infinitive Mood, sometimes the Potential either with or without Ut.

Has literas velim existimes foederis habituras esse vim.

*I would have you think, that this letter will have the force of a covenant.*

Nolo accusator in iudicium potentiam afferat, non vim majorem aliquam, non auctoritatem excellentem, non nimiam gratiam.

*I would not have an accuser bring power to the trial, nor any extraordinary vehemence, nor uncommon reputation, nor too great interest.*

Ego sic intelligo, iudices, cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen cuiuspiam deferatur, si certamen inter aliquos sit, cui potissimum delatio detur, hæc duo imprimis spectari oportere; quem maxime velint actorem esse, ii, quibus factæ esse injuriæ dicantur, et quem minime velit is, qui eas injurias fecisse arguatur.

*I understand it thus, O ye judges, when any one is informed against for extortion, if there be a contention between any, to whom above all other the accusation should be granted, that two things ought first of all to be considered; whom they, to whom the injuries are said to be done, would have by all means for their pleader, and whom he, who is accused of doing those injuries, would have upon no account.*

#### Fifth Subordinate Rule.

Shall have, or Will have is a sign of the Future Potential.

Note (1.) Shall is sometimes put alone.

Cæsar

Cæsar proponit magna præmia iis, qui occiderint Ambiorigem.

*Cæsar offers great rewards to those, who shall kill Ambiorix.*

Cicero dixit, se sperare Gallos, a Cæsare pro ejus justitia, quæ peterint, impetraturos.

*Cicero said, he hoped the Gauls will obtain of Cæsar, according to his justice, those things which they shall desire.*

Si veneris ad nos, consilium de tota re capiemus.

*If you shall come to us, we will take counsel about the whole affair.*

Note (2.) Sometimes the sign of the Future Potential is Have only.

Ingenii magni est, præcipere cogitatione futura, et aliquanto ante constituere, quid accidere possit in utramque partem, et quid agendum sit, cum quid evenerit.

*It is the property of a great genius to foreknow future things, and to determine some time before, what may happen on each side, and what is to be done, when any thing hath happened.*

Habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de republica a finitimis rumore acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat.

*They have it established by laws, if any person hath received any thing concerning the commonwealth by report from the neighbours, that he inform the magistrate.*

Quum illæ bestiae reclinaverint se in arbores, affligunt eas pondere, atque una ipsæ concidunt.

*When those beasts have leaned against the trees, they throw them down with their weight, and themselves fall together.*

Note (3.) Before Verbs of Motion, the sign of the Future Potential Active is often Shall be.

Luxuria, cum omni ætati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima est: sin autem libidinum etiam intemperantia accesserit, duplex malum est; quod et ipsa senectus concipit dedecus, et facit intemperantiam adolescentium impudentiorem.

Si est aliqua disciplina virtutis, ubi ea quæretur, cum ab hoc discendi genere discesseris?

Si es Romæ, jam me assequi non potes; sin es in via, cum eris me affecutus, coram agemus, quæ erunt agenda.

Sin aliquando necessitas nos ad ea detruferit, quæ nostri ingenii non erunt, omnis adhibenda erit cura, meditatio, diligentia, ut ea, si non

*Luxury, as it is dishonourable to every age, so is it most disgraceful to old age: but if an excess of desires shall be added, there is a double mischief; because old age itself gets disgrace, and it renders the intemperance of young men more impudent.*

*If there is any way to attain virtue, where shall that be sought, when you shall be departed from this kind of learning?*

*If you are at Rome, you cannot now overtake me; but if you are in the way, when you shall have overtaken me, we will transact in presence those things, which we shall be concerned to transact.*

*If at any time necessity shall have forced us upon those things, which are not suitable to our temper, we shall be concerned to use all care, and decorum.*



decore, at quam minimum indecore, facere possumus.

consideration, and diligence, that we may be able to do it, if not decently, yet as little indecently as possible.

Unum ad cumulandum gaudium mihi defuit, conspectus, aut potius complexus tuus; quem, semel nactus, nunquam dimisero.

*I wanted one thing to compleat my joy, the sight, or rather the embrace of you, which, when once I have gotten, I will never let go.*

## R U L E XXIII.

The latter of two Verbs is the Infinitiv Mood.

Excep. (1.) The latter Verb must be the Potential with Ut, after the Verb Make or Let, when it signifies to Cause.

An potes facere, ut ea æque acerba et indigna videantur esse iis, qui audient, atque illis visa sunt, qui senserunt?

*Canst thou make those things appear alike barbarous and heinous to those, who shall hear them, as they appeared to those, that felt them?*

Faciam ut intelligas, Catilina, quid hi de te sentiant.

*I will let thee understand, O Catiline, what these men think of thee.*

Non impulit me, hæc omnino ut crederem.

*He hath not made me quite believe these things.*

Paululum sine, ad me ut redeam.

*Let me come to myself a little.*

Excep. (2.) When Let implies Command, Exhortation, or Entreaty, it is a sign of the Imperative Mood.

Quantum profecerimus, aliorum sit judicium. *How far we may have succeeded, let others judge.*

Deinceps de beneficentia dicatur. *Let us next speak of beneficence.*

Suum quisque noscat ingenium, acremque se et bonorum et vitiorum judicem præbeat. *Let every one know his own parts, and let him shew himself a severe judge of virtues and vices.*

Quæramus igitur, utrum melius fuerit, libertati populi Romani sceleratorum arma, an libertatem nostram armis cedere. *Let us enquire then, whether it were better, that the arms of wicked men give place to the liberty of the Roman people, or that their liberty give place to thy arms.*

Excep. (3.) Do and Have before another Verb, are signs of the Indicative Mood.

Note, Do is a sign of the Present Tense; Have of the Preterperfect; Did of the Preterperfect or Preterimperfect; Had of the Preterpluperfect.

Animus non interit. *The soul doth not die.*  
Causarum illustrium quas-  
cunque defendi, nunc  
quam maxime conficio  
orationes. *I now make orations as much as ever, of the illustrious causes which I have at any time defended.*

Sæpe

Sæpe dicebat, nullam capitaliorem pestem hominibus a natura datam esse, quam corporis voluptatem.

Dixerat ille, aliquid magnum, et crediderat, vim affore verbo.

*He did often say, that no more deadly plague was given by nature to men, than the pleasure of the body.*

*He had spoken some great thing, and had thought, that there would be force with the word.*

Excep. (4.) Will, when it respects somewhat to come, is a sign of the Future Indicative.

Ibo ad forum, et conveniam Pamphilum.

Me vobis, iudices, indicabo, et de meo amore gloriæ, nimis acri fortasse, verum tamen honesto, confitebor.

Si quid dicendo consequi possum, iis ostendam potissimum, qui ei quoque rei fructumtribuendum esse censuerunt.

*I will go to the forum, and will talk with Pamphilus.*

*I will discover myself to you, O ye judges, and will confess to you concerning my love of honour; too intense perhaps, but yet virtuous.*

*If I can obtain any thing by my eloquence, I will shew it for those especially, who have thought, that a reward ought to be bestowed on this thing also.*

Excep. (5.) May and Can, Might and Could, are signs of the Potential Mood; except when Possibility, Liberty, or Allowance are implied.

Hæc est ars, per quam assequamur omnes virtutes.

*This is the art, by which we may obtain all the virtues.*

Si quid importetur nobis  
incommodi, propulsemus,  
et ulciscamur eos,  
qui nocent nobis.

*If any damage be done us,  
we may repel it, and  
revenge those, who hurt  
us.*

Oportet uti iis moderate,  
quorum studiis ea, quæ  
natura desiderat, ex-  
pleta cumulataque ha-  
beamus.

*We ought to treat those  
with moderation, by  
whose endeavours we  
may have those things,  
which nature wanteth,  
sufficient and in abun-  
dance.*

Excep. (6.) Would and Should are signs of the  
Potential Mood; except when some act of the  
will, or duty or concern is implied.

Cato scripsit ad Popi-  
lium, ut obligaret fi-  
lium secundo sacra-  
mento.

*Cato writ to Popilius,  
to desire, that he would  
bind his son with a  
second oath.*

Ariovistus conclamavit,  
quid ad se venirent?

*Ariovistus cried out, why  
should they come to him?*

Nulla spes salutis relin-  
queretur civibus, rege  
oppresso.

*No hope of security would  
be left to the citizens,  
if the king were con-  
quered.*

Contentio magna fuit in-  
ter duces, utrum de-  
fenderent se mœnibus,  
an decernerent acie.

*There was a great dispute  
among the generals,  
whether they should de-  
fend themselves by their  
walls, or engage in  
battle.*

Excep. (7.) The Verb after Must is sometimes  
made by a Potential; also after Would have, when  
rendered by Volo.

Vivendi finem habeat *He must needs have an end*  
 necesse est. *of living.*

Ex rerum cognitione, *The oration must become*  
 efflorescat et redundet, *florid and copious, by the*  
 oportet oratio. *knowledge of things.*

Tu, si tuis blanditiis, *But yet, if you, by your*  
 tamen a Sicyoniis *whistles, shall get any*  
 nummularum aliquid *small matter of money*  
 expresseris, velim me *of the Sicyonians, I*  
 facias certiore. *would have you inform*  
*me of it.*

Multa oportet discat at- *He must learn and un-*  
 que dediscat, qui vult *learn many things; who*  
 esse doctus. *means to be a scholar.*

Excep. (8.) Sometimes the latter Verb is in-  
 cluded in the former.

Hæc mihi non modo *He not only affirmed this*  
 confirmavit, sed etiam *to me, but also made me*  
 persuasit. *believe it.*

Privati sæpe plus possunt, *Private persons can often*  
 quam magistratus. *do more, than the ma-*  
*gistrates.*

Qui potest is laudare tem- *How can he command*  
 perantiam, qui ponit *temperance, who makes*  
 summum bonum in *the chief good consist*  
 voluptate? *in pleasure?*

Si vim facere conentur, *He lets them know, that*  
 prohibeturum osten- *if they should endea-*  
 dit. *vour to offer violence,*  
*he would hinder them.*

R U L E



R U L E XXIV.

A Verbal in ing is made by a Gerund.

Note. A Verbal in ing is the Participle of the Present Tense turned into a Noun, or used as a Noun.

Excep. (1.) In the Nominative Case, and the Accusative after the Verb, it is usually made by the Infinitive Mood.

Ipsum loqui Latine, in magna laude ponendum est.

*The very speaking Latin is to be reckoned a great commendation.*

Atque illud etiam reddi captivos, negavit esse utile.

*And he also denied, that the restoring the captives was profitable.*

Si interfici Cæsarem voluisse crimen est, vide, quæso, Antoni, quid tibi futurum.

*If the intending to kill Cæsar be a crime, consider, I pray you, Antony, what will be done to you.*

Atque hæc benignitas etiam reipublicæ utilis est; redimi e servitute captos, locupleri tenuiores.

*And this liberality is useful to the commonwealth; the redeeming captives out of slavery, enriching the poor.*

Omnium autem rerum, nec aptius est quidquam ad tuendas opes, quam diligere, nec alienius, quam timeri.

*But of all things, there is nothing more fit for maintaining power, than the being loved, nor any thing more unfit, than the being feared.*

Potest

Potest accidere promissum aliquod et conventum; at id effici sit inutile, vel ei cui promissum sit, vel ei qui promiserit.

*Some promise or bargain may happen; the fulfilling of which is hurtful, either to him whom the promise is made to, or to him who promised.*

Excep. (2.) If there be a Noun in Latin answering the Verbal, it is fitly made by that in any case.

Senectus est peractio ætatis, tanquam fabulæ.

*Old age is the finishing the time of life, as of a comedy.*

Conati sunt prohibere Cæsarem transitu amnis.

*They endeavoured to hinder Cæsar from passing the river.*

Sperat, relictionem et prodicionem consulis fore gratam multis.

*He hopes, that the deserting and betraying the consul, will be acceptable to many.*

Cæsar continebat suos a proelio.

*Cæsar kept his men from fighting.*

Excep. (3.) When the Verbal follows a Noun by way of explication or apposition, it is made by the Potential Mood with Ut, or Ne, or Si.

Post ejus mortem, Helvetii conantur facere id, quod constituerant, ut e finibus suis excant.

*After his death, the Helvetii endeavoured to do that, which they had intended, the going out of their own territories.*

His idem propositum fuit, quod regibus, ne quare egerent, ne cui parerent.

*These men had the same purpose, that kings have, the wanting nothing, the obeying none.*

Præclare

**Præclare** Socrates hanc  
viam ad gloriam pro-  
ximam esse dicebat;  
si quis id ageret, ut  
qualis haberi vellet,  
talis esset.

*Socrates said excellently,  
that this is the nearest  
way to glory; viz. the  
making it one's endea-  
vour to be such, as he  
would be accounted.*

**Excep. (4.)** If time past be implied, the Verbal  
is best made by the Participle Preter, or the Indi-  
cative with Cum, or the Potential with Quod.

**Ex** quo profecto intelli-  
gis, quanta in dato be-  
neficio sit laus, cum in  
accepto tanta sit glo-  
ria.

*Whence truly you under-  
stand, how much honour  
there is in doing a  
kindness, seeing there is  
so much glory in accept-  
ing it.*

**An** plura dicenda sunt,  
de servis alienis re-  
tentis, contra legem  
Fabiam, aut de civi-  
bus Romanis verbe-  
ratis aut necatis, con-  
tra legem Porciam,  
cum tanto studio to-  
tius Apuliæ, singulari  
voluntate Campaniæ,  
Rabirius ornatur.

*Are more things to be  
spoken, about keeping  
away another man's  
servants, contrary to the  
Fabian law, or the  
beating and killing Ro-  
man citizens, contrary  
to the Porcian law,  
when Rabirius is ho-  
noured with such earnest  
application of all Apu-  
lia, and the extraordi-  
nary affection of Cam-  
pania.*

**Quibus** rebus cognitis,  
quum ad has suspicio-  
nes certissimæ res ac-  
cederent, quod per  
fines Sequanorum Hel-  
vetios transduxisset,

*Which things being known,  
as most certain evidences  
were added to these  
suspicions, his bringing  
over the Helvetii thro'  
the territories of the Se-  
quod*

quod obsides inter eos  
dandos curasset, quod  
a magistratu Æduorum  
accusaretur; satis esse  
causæ arbitrabatur,  
quare in eum animad-  
verteret.

*quani, his taking care  
to have hostages given to  
each other, and his  
being accused by the ma-  
gistrate of the Ædui,  
Cæsar thought, there  
was sufficient reason for  
punishing him.*

### Subordinate Rules.

(1.) After Of, the Verbal is made by a Gerund  
in di.

Excep. (1.) If it follow a Verb governing a  
Genitive Case, it must be the Infinitive Mood,  
or the Potential with Quod.

Ego te secisse non ar-  
guo.

*I do not accuse you of doing  
it.*

Arguitur, domi te suæ in-  
terficere voluisse.

*He is accused of intending  
to slay you, at his own  
house.*

Præclare epistola qua-  
dam, Alexandrum fi-  
lium accusat Philip-  
pus, quod largitione  
benevolentiam Mace-  
donum confectetur.

*Philip, in a certain epistle,  
excellently accuseth his  
son Alexander, of seek-  
ing to gain the good will  
of the Macedonians, by  
bribing.*

Excep. (2.) After other Verbs it is made by a  
Potential with Ut or Ne, or some other Particle.

Vir bonus nunquam  
committet, ut aliena  
appetat.

*A good man will never be  
guilty of desiring another  
man's things.*

Cæsar

**Cæsar arbitrabatur, satis esse causæ, quare in Dumnorigem animadverteret.**

*Cæsar thought, there was sufficient cause of punishing Dumnorix.*

**Nunquam omnino periculi fugâ committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur; sed etiam illud, ne offeramus periculo sine causa.**

*We must never at all give the occasion of being thought weak and timorous, by avoiding danger; but then we must also avoid exposing ourselves to danger, without cause.*

### Second Subordinate Rule.

After For, the Verbal is the Gerund in dum with Ad.

Excep. (1.) If For follow a Verb or Adjective governing a Dative Case, the Verbal is the Gerund in do.

**Charta emporetica est inutilis scribendo.**

*Course paper is unfit for writing.*

**Vir bonus tantum dabit amicitiae, ut veram amici causam esse malit, et orandæ liti tempus, quod per leges liceat, accommodet.**

*A good man will grant so much to friendship, as to be more willing that his friend's cause be good, and to make the time for pleading his cause as agreeable, as he is allowed by the laws.*

**Rana habet crura apta natando.**

*The frog hath legs fit for swimming.*

Excep.



Excep. (2.) If For note the impulsive cause, the Verbal is made by the Potential Mood with Qui or Quod: sometimes by a Gerund in dum with Ob; or a Participle Preter.

Reprehendistis, quod a patre semigraverit.

*You blamed him, for going to live away from his father.*

Legati Carthaginienses Romam venerunt, qui senatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quod cum his pacem fecissent.

*The Carthaginian ambassadors came to Rome, to thank the senate and people of Rome, for making peace with them.*

Reprehendis eos, quod cupidi laureæ fuerint, cum bella, aut parva, aut nulla, gessissent.

*Thou blamest them, for being desirous of the laurel, when they had carried on little or no war.*

Me reprehendis, quod idem defendam, quod lege puniverim; punivi ambitum, non innocentiam.

*Thou blamest me, for defending the same thing, which I punished by law; I punished bribery, not innocence,*

Isti pretia magna ob taccendum accipiunt.

*Those men receive very great rewards, for holding their peace.*

Desine, uxor, deos obtundere gratulando, tuam esse inventam gnatam.

*Leave off, wife, to trouble the gods, with thanking them, for having found your daughter.*

Cæsar reperiebat, Nervios esse homines feroces, magnæque virtutis; incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se populo Ro-

*Cæsar found, that the Nervii were wild men, and of great valour; that they blamed the other Belgæ, for sur-*

T

mano

mano dedidissent, et patriam virtutem projecissent.

Ego etiam, quæ tu sine Verre commisisti, Verri crimini daturus sum, quod te non prohibuerit, cum summam ipse haberet potestatem: tu contra, ne quæ ille quidem fecit, obijcies, ne qua ex parte conjunctus cum eo reperiri.

rendering themselves to the Roman people, and for abandoning their native valour.

I am about to lay to the charge of Verres, even those things, which thou wast guilty of without Verres, for not hindring thee, when he had the supreme power: thou, on the other hand, wilt not charge him, even with those things which he did, lest thou be found in some measure concerned with him.

### Third Subordinate Rule.

Any sign of an Ablative Case before a Verbal, requires a Gerund in do.

Excep. (1.) After From, the Verbal is commonly made by a Potential Mood with Ut, Ne, Quin, or Quo minus.

His persuaderi, ut diutius morarentur, ne suis auxilium ferrent, non poterat.

Custodiis equitum Numidarum, quo id sine periculo minus faceremus, impediēbāmur.

Peto a te, ut existimes, me esse prohibitum

They could not be prevailed on to tarry longer, from carrying aid to their people.

We were hindered from doing it without danger, by the guards of Numidian horsemen.

I beg of you to think, that I am hindered by human-  
humanitate

humanitate, ne contra amici existimationem veniam.

Cimon fuit tanta liberalitate, quum compluribus locis prædia hortosque haberet, ut nunquam eis custodem posuerit, fructus servandi gratia, ne quis impediretur, quo minus ejus rebus, quibus vellet, frueretur.

Si de accusatione dicimus, concedas oportet, qui nullo suo peccato impediuntur, quo minus alterius peccata demonstrare possint.

Non potui teneri, quin tibi apertius declararem.

Excep. (2.) Sometimes after the sign By, the Verbal is best made by the Preterpluperfect Potential with Si, or the Ablative Case Absolute.

Nihil agere cum animus non posset, versatus in his studiis ab initio ætatis, existimavi, honestissime molestias deponi posse, si me ad philosophiam retulissem.

nity, from coming against the reputation of my friend.

Cimon was a man of so great generosity, that, having estates and gardens in several places, he never set one to keep them, for the sake of preserving the fruits, that no one might be hindered from enjoying his things, as he pleased.

If we speak of the accusation, you must needs yield it to those, who are hindered by no sin of their own, from being able to shew the sins of another man.

I could not be kept, from declaring more plainly to you.

As my mind could not be idle, having been employed in these studies from the beginning of my time, I thought, that I might most reputably lay aside my troubles, by betaking myself again to philosophy.

Quo magis reprehenden-  
dos Calliphonem et  
Dinomachum judico,  
qui se dirempturos  
controversiam puta-  
verunt, si cum ho-  
nestate voluptatem,  
tanquam pecudem  
cum homine copula-  
vissent.

Amor confirmatur, et  
beneficio accepto, et  
studio perspecto, con-  
suetudine adjuncta.

Imperatores eo tempore,  
ex hac una re maxi-  
mam laudem capere  
studebant, si provin-  
cias, si socios, æqui-  
tate et fide defendis-  
sent.

Note. (1.) Sometimes

*Upon which account, I  
judge, that Callipho and  
Dinomachus are the  
more to be blamed, who  
thought, that they should  
end the controversy, by  
coupling pleasure with  
virtue, as it were a  
beast with a man.*

*Love is confirmed, both by  
the receiving a kindness,  
and observing affection,  
if acquaintance be  
added.*

*Generals at that time did  
endeavour to get the  
greatest honour, from  
this one thing, by de-  
fending the provinces,  
and the allies, with e-  
quity and fidelity.*

For and Upon are ren-  
dered the same way.

Mittuntur confestim ad  
Cæsarem literæ a Ci-  
cerone; magnis pro-  
positis præmiis, si per-  
tulissent.

Nec solis Biturigibus  
communem salutem  
committendam cen-  
sent; quod pæne in  
eo, si id oppidum re-

*Letters are sent immedi-  
ately to Cæsar by Ci-  
cero; having offered  
great rewards, for car-  
rying them.*

*Nor did they think fit to  
commit the common wel-  
fare to the Bituriges  
alone; because they were  
sensible, the victory  
tinuissent,*

tinuissent, summum  
victoriae constare in-  
telligebant.

chiefly depended, upon  
the keeping that town.

Excep. (3.) When In before a Verbal implies the  
cause or reason, of somewhat done before, it is  
made by a Potential Mood with Qui, Quod, Si,  
Ut, or Cum.

Facis adeo indigne in-  
juriam illi, qui non  
abstineas manum.

Thou dost injury to him so  
unworthily, in not with-  
holding thy hand.

Proponit mihi inania  
nobilitatis, hoc est,  
hominum arrogantium  
nomina; qui non tam  
me impediunt, quod  
nobiles sunt, quam  
adjuvant, quod noti  
sunt.

He sets before me the vain  
things of nobility, that  
is, the names of arro-  
gant men; who do not  
hinder me so much in  
being noblemen, as they  
help me in being known.

Id autem cernitur in  
duobus; si et solum id,  
quod honestum sit, bo-  
num iudices, et omni  
animi perturbatione  
liber sis.

Now that is seen in two  
things; both in judging  
that only good, which is  
virtuous, and in being  
free from all disorder of  
mind.

Quamobrem, ut vulgus,  
ita nos hoc loco lo-  
quimur, ut alios for-  
tes, alios bonos viros  
dicamus.

Wherefore, in this place  
we speak as the vulgar,  
in calling some valiant,  
others good men.

Declarant hujus tribuni  
orationes, quibus quo-  
tidie meam potentiam  
invidiose criminaba-  
tur, cum diceret, sena-  
tum, non quod senti-

The orations of this tri-  
bune declare it, by which  
he every day invidiously  
accused my power, in  
saying, that the senate  
decreed, not according



ret, sed quod ego vellem, decernere.

to their own opinion, but what I would have them.

Quod si in hoc erro, quod animos hominum immortales esse credam, libenter erro, nec mihi errorem, quo delector, dum vivo, extorqueri volo.

If so be I err, in believing the souls of men immortal, I err willingly, nor will I suffer this error, with which I am delighted, to be wrested from me, so long as I live.

Excep. (4.) After At, the Verbal is made by an Infinitive Mood, with an Accusative Case before it; or a Potential with Quod.

Hac impulsu occasione, qui jam ante se populi Romani imperio subjectos esse dolerent, liberius atque audacius de bello consilia inire incipiunt.

Being induced by this opportunity, they, who for some time before grieved at their being made subject to the government of the Roman people, begin more freely and boldly to form designs concerning war.

Quem quidem hostem, Quirites, quam vehementer foris esse timendum putem, licet hinc intelligatis, quod illum etiam moleste fero, quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit.

Which enemy indeed, O ye Romans, how much I think he is to be feared abroad, you may understand from hence, that I am troubled, at his going away with too little company.

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